

62- HQ-587-A

SECTION 2

SERIALS JUNE 6, 1968 ONLY



62-HQ-587-A-2

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SECTION 2

JUNE 6: 1968 ONLY

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0062 587	A	2	JUNE 6, 1968 ONLY

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INVESTIGATION

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Killed By The Violence He Hated

By DAVID WILSON
Staff Reporter

Robert F. Kennedy began his campaign for the Presidency March 16, 1968, in the old Indian Treaty Room at the Capitol, where his brother, John F. Kennedy, had made the same announcement eight years before.

"I run to seek new policies—policies to close the gaps between black and white, rich and poor, young and old, in this country and around the

world," he told the nation.

"I run for the presidency because I want the Democratic Party and the United States of America to stand for hope instead of despair, for the reconciliation of men instead of the growing risk of world war."

The personal tragedy of this intense, passionate and thoughtful man was that his theme of reconciliation, reunification and renewal for the nation often was drowned

out in the clamor of the crowds he loved, obscured by his mercurial and sometimes abrasive personality or lost in the rhetorical battles he waged with his adversaries.

The violence he warned against and pledged to oppose struck him down as he spoke of peace.

Few were neutral about "Bobby" Kennedy. People either adored or hated him.

His friend Arthur M.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Mass.

OKEASAT

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Morning
Author: David Wilson
Editor: Thomas Winship
Title: KILLED BY THE
VIOLENCE HE HATED

Character:

or

Classification: 62-

Submitting Office: Boston

☐ Being Investigated

File

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Schlesinger Jr., the historian and chronicler of the John F. Kennedy years in the White House, called him "the best Attorney General this country has had in a generation."

The man he was responsible for jailing, James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters' Union, called him "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed, smart-aleck" and a "ruthless monster."

The empathy he generated in crowds often escalated into something like mass hysteria, which delighted his partisans and confounded and enraged his enemies.

With the possible exception of Lyndon B. Johnson, he was the most controversial political figure since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Theodore H. White, in "The Making of a President, 1960," described him as "a moralist... moved by great emotions... (but) a man in whom the motor reflexes are predominant."

It was this combative drive, nurtured in the intensely competitive atmosphere of growing up in the Joseph P. Kennedy family, that gave him the capacity for great achievement and, at the same time, the creation of enduring friends and enemies.

He was a study in contrast. His concern for the poor, the deprived, the racially oppressed and the innocent victims of the war in Vietnam was unmistakably sincere. But he did not "suffer fools gladly," was often impatient to the point of rudeness and exercised a professional politician's memory for old scores.

"He'd cut your throat for practice," was one line circulated by his enemies in 1960.

But these same enemies had to concede he was affectionate, understanding and gentle father to his 10 children, a devoted husband and a good and generous host at "Hickory Hill," the family's spacious old white brick house at McLean, Va.

In the patriarchal tradition of the Kennedy clan, Robert, the seventh of nine children of Joseph and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy, took the leadership of the family upon the death in Dallas of President Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963. Even before that assassination he was acknowledged to be a potential candidate for president in 1968.

He was not only John F. Kennedy's brother; he was his best friend. In those years in the White House he was generally understood to be the second most powerful man in the United States.

As Attorney General — an appointment he hesitated to take lest it provide ammunition for his brother's opponents — he employed the same kind of drive that won him a Harvard varsity football letter despite his size (5'-10", 160 pounds).

His record covered a broad spectrum of the national life — civil rights, racketeering, labor investigations, immigration, economic concentrations, legal defense of the poor and the Federal judiciary.

The segregationist South has not forgiven him for his firm and activist support for the civil rights decisions of the Federal courts — including the integration of the Universities of Alabama and Mississippi.

And his business recalls with horror the night in 1962 when agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation banged on executives' and newsmen's doors to ask questions about a steel price increase. The increase was later revoked under pressure from the White House.

His career, although he spent most of it in the shadow of his elder brother, was mercurial.

At 26, he was managing John F. Kennedy's Senate campaign here against Henry Cabot Lodge.

Four years later, he almost won the Democratic nomination for vice president for his brother.

At 34, he was the Kennedy campaign manager in the thrilling year of 1960; at 35, Attorney General of the United States.

Three years later, he escorted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy through the agonizing ordeal of her husband's majestic Washington funeral.

Then, for months, he was out of the public eye, grieving for his martyred brother and growing closer, in shared bereavement, to his brother's widow.

In the Summer of 1964, he took a New York address, canceled his Barnstable, Mass., voting registration and announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate from New York against the formidable Kenneth M. Keating.

His campaign was a foretaste of this year's political pyrotechnics. Even in the staid villages of upstate New York, women mobbed him, smeared him with kisses and teenagers plucked his buttons and showered him with flowers.

On Election Day, he buried Keating — who is now a judge — by some 800,000 votes.

His announcement for the Senate followed a contretemps with President Johnson which exacerbated the already acerbic relationship between these two strong-minded men.

Kennedy had announced that he would not seek the New York Senate seat on June 23, 1964.

At that time, he was still holdover attorney general in the Johnson Cabinet and it is believed that he anticipated the President would ask him to be his 1964 running mate.

In early August, however, the President announced that no officer of his Cabinet would be considered for the second spot on the ticket, a decision widely regarded as aimed at Kennedy.

In his disappointment over the vice presidential nod, he had something in common with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who had been led by Johnson to believe that he would get the nod.

Robert Kennedy was born Nov. 20, 1925, in Brookline. His father, who was to become architect and chairman of President Roosevelt's Securities and Exchange Commission, and U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain (and an often-mentioned presidential prospect) was then in the process of accumulating one of the United

States' great family fortunes in securities, real estate and the entertainment industry.

He grew up in Brookline and in Bronxville, N.Y., where the family later moved, and attended London's Gibbs School, where he made the rugby and cricket team during his father's tenure at the Court of St. James.

He was sent home at the outbreak of the war and entered Milton Academy, where he quarterbacked a prep championship football team.

★
There were few Roman Catholics at Milton at the time, and young Kennedy once found his room had been maliciously ransacked by some other students.

"He went to their room, opened up the windows and threw books, clothes, chairs, tables — everything — out in the yard," a classmate once recalled. "Bob got along fine."

He entered the Harvard College class of 1948 in a Naval Reserve training unit at a time when two brothers, Joseph P., Jr., and John F., were on active duty; the former in the Army Air Corps and the future President on a PT boat in the South Pacific.

With brother Joe's death in the explosion of an aircraft on a secret mission over the English Channel, Robert found life in the austere and peaceful Cambridge of those days impossible.

When the Navy named a destroyer (the USS Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.) after his brother, Robert went directly to Secretary of the Navy William G. Forrestal to demand assignment aboard her. The orders were cut and the ex-cadet was assigned to the ship as an enlisted man before the Kennedy family heard of his move.

The destroyer served out the war in the Caribbean without firing a shot in anger, and Kennedy admitted later, "I led a rather relaxed life."

He returned to Harvard and after graduation earned a law degree at the University of Virginia.

A seldom-recalled incident at Harvard developed at St. Benedict's Center, where the Rev. Leonard J. Feeney, S.J., was inveighing against Protestantism one evening.

Fr. Feeney's insistence that all Protestants were destined for damnation outraged Kennedy, and he openly disagreed with him, later refusing to apologize and maintaining that no Catholic had a right to teach such doctrine.

Kenneth P. O'Donnell, campaign manager, Presidential assistant and one-time football teammate of Kennedy's, had this to say once, recalling his football prowess:

★
"He had no right to be on the varsity team. It was just after the war, and all the men were back from service. We had eight ends who were bigger, faster and had been high school stars.

"But Bobby was a quick, tough guy who worked five times as hard as anybody. He'd come in from his end

like a wild Indian. If you were blocking Bobby, you'd knock him down, but he'd be up again going after the play. He never let up."

Robert Francis and Ethel (Skakel) Kennedy were married in 1950 at Greenwich, Conn. She was a banker's daughter and heiress in her own right to a chemical fortune. They have 10 children, and she is expecting an eleventh in January.

The family was a national institution and subject for Kennedy's well-received, self-deprecating jokes in the 1968 campaign.

Perhaps the most distinguished advocate of physical fitness in public life since Theodore Roosevelt, Kennedy led them on hikes, ski trips, mountain climbs, sailing cruises and down western rivers on rubber rafts in a heartening exemplification of family solidarity over the years.

★
"Ethel and I can beat anybody," he once was quoted as saying.

After admission to the Massachusetts Bar in 1951, Kennedy joined the Justice Department, working on prosecutions of income tax and graft cases.

In January, 1953, he was named one of 15 assistant counsel to the newly organized Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—to become forever known as the McCarthy Committee after its chairman, the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

He resigned in July, 1953, after a dispute with Chief Counsel Roy Cohn over the committee's methods, but the association haunted his political career for years.

He rejoined the committee as minority counsel the following February and became chief counsel when it was reorganized under Sen. John J. McClellan (D-Ark.).

In 1957 with McClellan again as chairman, Kennedy became chief counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, and his long-time warfare with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters began.

Testimony on the activities of union President Dave Beck was followed by his indictment and imprisonment after conviction of income tax violation.

★
Next committee target, James Hoffa, was charged by Kennedy with misusing union funds, running a "hoodlum empire" and holding "well-nigh uncalculable power over our country." After protracted investigation and trials, Hoffa was imprisoned on jury-tampering charges.

Kennedy's role in his brother's administration was not confined to the Justice Department.

He had leading advisory roles in the decisions that led to the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in April, 1961, and in the missile crisis of the following year with the Soviet Union.

The President sent him on

a trip around the world as his personal representative in that same year.

Kennedy was lunching at home Nov. 22, 1963, when the news of his brother's assassination flashed across the world.

He met Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base that night when it brought the body, the widow and the new President Johnson back to Washington from Dallas.

Robert Kennedy's death is part of a saga of family tragedy almost without parallel in human history.

It leaves Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as the sole surviving son of the former ambassador.

A daughter, Kathleen, wife of a British peer, was killed in an airplane crash in World War II (her husband died in infantry combat); and another daughter, Rosemary, suffered mental retardation.

The surviving sisters are Patricia, former wife of actor Peter Lawford; Eunice, wife of U.S. Ambassador to France R. Sargent Shriver; and Jean, wife of Stephen Smith, who oversees the family fiscal affairs.

Oldest of Robert Kennedy's children is Kathleen, 16. Youngest is Douglas Harri-man, born in 1967. The others, in descending order of age, are Joseph, Robert, David, Mary, Courtney, Michael, Mary Kerry, Christopher and Matthew Maxwell.

Robert Kennedy's identification with the cause of full citizenship for American black people was not confined to his administration. Of the Justice Department.

During the 1960 campaign, when the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., himself to become an assassin's victim, was jailed in Atlanta, Ga., on a petty charge, Kennedy intervened to free him.

When Dr. King was shot to death in Memphis, Kennedy made a chartered jet airliner available to his widow.

★

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy took issue with those who characterized her brother-in-law as "arrogant" and "ruthless."

In a magazine article in 1967, she called him "the most compassionate person I know," a shy but proud man who is often misunderstood.

"People of private nature are often misunderstood because they are too shy and too proud to explain themselves," the article went on.

"Their actions can be called Machiavellian or aloof, or whatever, by people who don't understand them.

"You don't want others to know your emotions, so you won't open up; and you give people your actions alone to judge you by, which sometimes isn't enough, especially for people who want to embrace you," she explained.

Robert Kennedy's entry into the campaign for the Democratic nomination for President was criticized as opportunism by all-out supporters of Eugene McCarthy, coming, as it did, after McCarthy's success in New Hampshire and before Pres-

ident Johnson's withdrawal from the contest.

Kennedy replied that he had been speaking out with great clarity (and influence) against the war in Vietnam for as least as long as McCarthy had, and had every right to run.

When he was shot in Los Angeles, he had fashioned a structure of primary victories that missed only Oregon, and was poised for an all-out drive to win over uncommitted delegates, "leaners" and favorite sons before the Aug. 21 Chicago convention.

On the campaign trail, he sometimes evoked moving memories of John Kennedy through accent and gesture. The public, for the most part, loved it.

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Indeed, the ecstatic, surging crowds, largely but not entirely composed of young people, tossing flowers and confetti, clutching for his disposable cufflinks and even his shoes, tearing at his clothing and screaming, "Bobby! Bobby!", had his political managers as well as his security people worried in the weeks before the shooting.

He wanted and needed the exposure, the vote-generative experience of moving large numbers of people, to impress the political figures who control delegations.

At the same time, there were the negative possibilities of offending more staid citizens with his cadres of "jumpers and screamers" and the possibility of harm through accident or malice.

He wore his shaking hand to a pain-wracked claw, slept on the floors of airliners, fell and bashed his face on a car in an Indiana

As always, he went all out.

His emphasis in the later days of the campaign before the shooting seemed to have taken on a more conservative character.

He laid great emphasis on his law enforcement role as Attorney General, and he insisted that the preservation of law and order in America was a matter of first priority, along with measures aimed at helping the nation's poor to a place in the sun.

★

He also insisted that it was private enterprise, not public handouts, which had the greatest potential for alleviating the lot of the poor, and, as U.S. senator, he had taken the lead in mobilizing the private sector for action in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto and elsewhere.

He backed low-interest, government-guaranteed loans to help the poor establish their own businesses and housing.

Perhaps seeking to allay the spectre of ruthlessness, he kidded himself mercilessly to crowds, suggesting that nobody had done as much for the farmer as a man who feeds breakfast to 10 children daily.

He denied he ever had a unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam but continued to

press for a bombing halt and de-escalation. His position on the war was actually slightly less dove-ish than McCarthy's, and he acknowledged that some judgments of the Kennedy administration in the pre-American days of the conflict might have been in error.

The campaign was not over when he was struck down.

Despite his string of victories, Vice President Humphrey was the favorite for the nomination.

The "new politics" that Kennedy preached did not sit well with the old politicians, and even Kennedy at one point made the mistake Oregon to remain a "viable" candidate.

At the same time, an underdog situation seemed not inappropriate for a man of his demonstrated will and determination.

of saying he had to win in

★

In the U.S. Senate, he was less popular than his less abrasive younger brother Ted. The "club" members tended to resent his wealth, his publicity and the size of his staff as well as his independence and Harvard manners. And they regarded the celebrity seekers and autograph collectors who hounded him through the Capitol corridors as an unmitigated nuisance.

In examining the press clippings of this year's Kennedy campaign, one finds striking the sparsity of account of what the man was trying to say.

There are piles and piles of stories of his winning or losing in polls, primaries or delegate votes, scores of tales of hysterical fans trying to drag him from his car, and almost as many personality profiles and biographies.

What is most lacking — as it is with many politicians — is some coherent, integrated statement of the man's principles and positions. In this case, the man, or the image of the man, may have dominated and hidden the reality and meaning of his spirit.

He appealed to the alienated feelings of most of the electorate when he told the people that the country needed to move in "a different direction," but, like most of us, he seemed unsure of precisely what direction.

A man who loathed violence, and knew it in its worst form, and pleaded for a healing of the nation's wounds, was wounded by it.

In one of his speeches, he called for "a change in the national spirit."

"Too much, and for too long," he said, "we have confused our achievements with our wealth and measured our greatness with the statistics of the gross national product."

"But the gross national product counts air pollution and cigarette advertising and the ambulances to clear our highways of carnage. It counts special locks for our doors and jails for the people who break them."

"It counts Whitman's rifle and Speck's knife and television programs that glorify violence the better to sell goods to our children."

Tolson _____
ch _____
an _____

A 10 *Thursday, June 6, 1968* THE WASHINGTON POST
R2

News Recording: 'A Shot'

Senator Struck Down During Interview

Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

What follows is a remarkable eyewitness description of the shooting incident that resulted in the critical wounding early Wednesday of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. It was recorded by Mutual correspondent Andrew West who was interviewing Sen. Kennedy for a Los Angeles station and the Mutual network:

Kennedy—"My thanks to all of you and now it's on to Chicago and let's win there." Cheers from crowd. Crowd—"We want Bobby. We want Bobby."

West—"Senator, how are you going to counter Mr. Humphrey and his back-grounding you as far as the delegate votes go?"

Kennedy—"It just goes back to the struggle for it . . .". Immediately after the quote by Kennedy back-ground noise of gunshot and screaming from crowd.

West—"Senator Kennedy has been shot—Senator Kennedy has been shot—is that possible, is that possible? It is possible ladies and gentlemen. It is possible. He has. Not only Senator Kennedy—Oh my God—Senator Kennedy has been shot and another man—a Kennedy campaign manager — and possibly shot in the head. I am right here and Rafer Johnson has hold of the man who apparently has fired the shot. He has fired the shot . . . He still has the gun the gun is pointed at me right this moment. I hope they can get the gun out of his hand. Be very careful. Get the gun . . . get the gun get the gun . . . stay away from the gun . . . stay away from the gun."

"His hand is frozen . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb . . . get his thumb. Take a hold of his thumb . . . and break it if you have to . . . get his thumb. Get away from the barrel. Get away from the barrel man. Look out for the gun. OK — all right. That's it Rafer, get it. Get the gun Rafer. OK now hold on to the gun. Hold on to him. Hold on to him."

"Ladies and gentlemen they have the gun away from the man. In this—they've got the gun—I can't see the man. I can't see who it is. Senator Kennedy right now is on the ground. He has been shot. This is a—this is—what is it? Wait a minute. Hold him — hold him. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him Rafer. We don't want another Oswald. Hold him Rafer. Keep people away from him. Keep people away from him. All right ladies and gentlemen. This is a—make room, make room, make room, make room. The Senator is on the ground. He's bleeding profusely . . . from apparently — clear back — apparently the Senator has been shot from the frontal area, we can't see exactly where the

*Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif
6/5/68*

OK ENSALT

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald *page A 10* _____
The Washington Daily News *pg A 10* _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *6/6/68*

62-587-A

NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Senator has been shot. But ~~come on~~, push back, grab a hold of me, grab hold of me and let's pull back. That's it. Come on. Get hold of my arms. Let's pull back. Let's pull back. All right. They . . . the Senator is now . . . the ambulance has been called for and the ambulance is bringing the ambulance in this entrance and this is a terrible thing. It's reminiscent of the valley the other day when the Senator was out there and somebody hit him in the head with a rock. And people couldn't believe it at that time. But it is a fact.

"Keep room. Ethel Kennedy is standing by. She is calm. She's raising her hand high to motion people back. She is attempting to get calm. A woman with a tremendous amount of presence. A tremendous amount of presence. It's impossible to believe. It's impossible to believe. There's a certain amount of fanaticism here now . . . as this has occurred no one . . . we're trying to run everybody back. Clear the area. Clear the area. Right at this moment—the Senator apparently. We can't see if he is still conscious or not. Can you see if he is conscious?"

Observer—"What?"

West—"Can you see if he is conscious?"

Observer—"I don't know . . . no, no . . . he is half-conscious."

West—"He is half-conscious, and ladies, we can't see . . . ladies and gentlemen . . . one of the men apparently a Kennedy supporter, is going berserk. Come on . . . come on . . . out, out, out. Is there some way to close these doors, Jess? Is there any doors here? Out through the . . . out through the exit . . . let's go. Out we go . . . unbelievable situation. They're clearing the halls."

"One man has blood on himself. We're walking down the corridors here. Repetition in my speech . . . I have no alternative. The shock is so great. My mouth is dry. I can only say that here in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel—the back entrance from the podium—in the press room. The Senator walked out the back. I was directly behind him. You heard a balloon go off and a shot. You didn't realize that the shot was a shot. Screams went up—two men were on the ground—both bleeding profusely. One of them was Senator Robert Kennedy. At this moment, we are stunned. We are shaking as is everyone else. In this kitchen corridor at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, they're blocking off the entrance now. Supposedly to make room for the ambulance. That's all we can report at this moment. I do not know if the Senator is dead or if he is alive. We do not know the name of the gentleman concerned. This is Andrew West, Mutual News, Los Angeles."

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____

The Washington Post

Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News *Box A-110*

The Evening Star (Washington) _____

The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

Daily News (New York) _____

Sunday News (New York) _____

New York Post _____

The New York Times _____

The Sun (Baltimore) _____

The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date 6/6/68

Tolson _____
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OKENSALT

UPI-137

(EVERS)

CLAREMONT, CALIF.--MRS. MEDGAR EVERS, WHO ALSO LOST HER HUSBAND TO AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET, TODAY EXPRESSED HER GRIEF OVER THE DEATH OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY IN A TELEGRAM TO HIS WIDOW.

MRS. EVERS, THE WIDOW OF THE SLAIN MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, SAID:

"THE FAMILY OF MEDGAR EVERS SHARES WITH YOU PROFOUND GRIEF AND DEEP LOSS. AS MY DAUGHTER, RENA, AND I TALKED AND SHARED WITH YOU AND SEN. KENNEDY, THE MANY MILES IN ATLANTA (AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., ALSO AN ASSASSINATION VICTIM) ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO, THERE WERE EXPRESSIONS BETWEEN US OF CONCERN, FAITH AND HOPE FOR A BETTER AMERICA. SEN. KENNEDY GAVE US THAT HOPE AND THROUGH THE EXAMPLE THAT HE, PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND MEDGAR EVERS GAVE, I PRAY THAT WE AS A NATION LARN FROM THEM. OUR PRAYERS ARE WITH YOU."

6/6--EG224PED

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File

NOT RECORDED
 29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



United Press International

Sirhan Sirhan, 24, suspect in shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is hustled out of Los Angeles hotel after being subdued. Behind him is Jesse Unruh, speaker of State Assembly and Kennedy's California manager.

Suspect Is Native Of Jordan

Reported Flip, Unremorseful Man of 24

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5 — A 24-year-old native of Jordan, described by interrogators as unremorseful and occasionally flippant, was identified by Los Angeles police today as the suspect seized in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who lives in Pasadena, refused to discuss the shooting although he talked freely and articulately today about other matters, police said.

According to Police Chief Thomas Reddin, the suspect's identity was traced through the .22 caliber pistol seized after the shooting in the Ambassador Hotel and through fingerprints taken when he applied for a racetrack job.

No Motive Uncovered

Police investigators said they had not determined a motive for the shooting and had no evidence the suspect had been hired by anyone. In his pockets, they found a newspaper article critical of Kennedy and four \$100 bills.

Reddin said he would not rule out the possibility of a conspiracy involving other persons but he insisted there is no evidence now to suggest that one existed.

[Sirhan was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite," Jerry Cohen of the Los Angeles Times reported.

[John H. Wiedner, operator of Organic of Pasadena, a health food chain where Sirhan worked as a stock and delivery boy until April, called him "an honest man."

["But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel," said Wiedner. "He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis.

Kennedy Pledge Recalled

["Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised

["The same theme was echoed by Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, in New York City.

[The Associated Press
See SUSPECT, A15, Col. 1

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post

Times Herald A1

The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star (Washington) _____

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The New Leader _____

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The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date 6/6/68

62-587-A

NOT RECORDED

JUN 17 1968

OKENSA LT
Assassination of
Robert F. Kennedy
Los Angeles, Calif
6/5/68

79 JUN 17 1968

File

Tolson _____
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 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____

SUSPECT, From A1

quoted Mehdi as saying that Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by Sen. Kennedy's backing of the Israeli cause during his TV debate with Sen. Eugene S. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

"[It is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence," Mehdi said. He added that Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena State College.

[In a formal statement Mehdi said: "We condemn the fact that Senator Kennedy had kowtowed to the Zionist pressure to the detriment of American interest in the Middle East, as we condemn the act of Mr. Sirhan."]

A swarthy, slender man,

Sirhan was arraigned in Los Angeles Municipal Court this morning and then held in the Los Angeles County jail.

According to Lt. Jack Eberhardt, an executive aide to Reddin, interrogators found Sirhan articulate but adamant in his refusal to discuss either the shooting or his political views.

"He's bantering with the investigators at this point," Eberhardt said. "He's flip."

But Eberhardt said that Sirhan talked eagerly about one subject — a sensational local murder case last year in which a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney was convicted of killing his wife and her lover. Sirhan brought up the case several times and was interested in whether the convicted murderer, Jack Kirshke,

would win freedom in his appeal.

Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and entered the United States through New York City Jan. 12, 1957, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was then classed as a permanent resident, the Service said.

Both his first and last names mean "wanderer" in Arabic.

Sirhan and two brothers, Munir (Joe) and Adel, live with their mother, Mary Sirhan, an employee of a Pasadena church nursery in Pasadena. There are unconfirmed reports that his father returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab country. One source said Sirhan has two other brothers in the area.

Sirhan Sirhan graduated in 1963 from John Muir High School in Pasadena before going to Pasadena State. According to the Los Angeles Times, classmates considered him "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Munir and Adel Sirhan were being questioned by police late in the day and were described as "cooperative."

Identification of Sirhan Sirhan — who had refused throughout the night to tell police his name — was announced at a press conference this morning by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty.

Later Yorty said a "diary of hate" kept by Sirhan carried the declaration that "Kennedy had to be assassinated before June 5, 1968" (first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war). Police confirmed that

two notebooks of Sirhan's were found at his Pasadena home and brought to the police station.

Each had about 20 pages of reflections of an anti-American "pro-Communist" nature, Yorty said, although he said there was no indication linking Sirhan with the Communist Party.

Some of the writing was in English and some in Arabic.

A fellow worker at Hollywood Park racetrack said Sirhan recently fell off a horse trying to become a jockey. He worked briefly there as a "hot walker," riding sweaty horses to cool them off.

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," the Associated Press quoted John Shear, an assistant trainer as saying. "Since I wasn't inter-

ested in politics I would not discuss it. But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

[Sirhan was arranged before Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:40 a.m., according to the Los Angeles Times. The Times said Police Chief Reddin and District Attorney Evelle J. Younger decided to charge and arraign him as soon as possible to eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the fate that befell Lee Harvey Oswald, slain after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.]

The arraignment was secret. Sirhan talked informally for several minutes with County Public Defender Richard Buckley. Judge Klein then asked twice: "Do you have a name?"



Copyright, 1968, The Pasadena Independent Star-News
Suspect's mother, Mary Sirhan, sobs in friend's arms.

The National Observer

People's World

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UPI-106

(EMBASSY)

WASHINGTON--THE EMBASSY OF JORDAN REPORTED TODAY ITS RECEPTIONIST HAD RECEIVED "SEVERAL THREATENING TELEPHONE CALLS" IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

WASHINGTON POLICE INCREASED PATROL STRENGTH IN BEHALF OF THE JORDAN AND OTHER ARAB EMBASSIES LAST NIGHT.

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 29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

ANTI-ISRAEL IMMIGRANT

A Contradictory Picture
of Sirhan

By ROBERT WALTERS

Star Staff Writer

His family immigrated to the United States in 1957 from the Middle East—that part of the world where the word “assassin” originated centuries ago.

One of his brothers says “all I know is he is a nice kid.” His mother says “it can’t be true. My son is a good boy. He has caused no trouble.”

Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin describes him as “very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid.”

Religion, Politics

But a woman who worked with him in a California health food store says he was “a fanatic when it came to discussion of religion and politics.”

And a co-worker at the Hollywood Park Race Track says he was “violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli.”

Slowly, a picture has started to emerge of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian held in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Maximum Security

Now under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at Los Angeles County Central Jail, he is charged with six counts of assault with attempt to commit murder.

Those charges were filed early yesterday morning, in the wake of the shooting spree which left Kennedy and five other persons wounded. No new charges were filed this morning in the hours immediately following Kennedy's death.

The record shows Sirhan is 5 feet, 5 inches tall, weighs

about 120 pounds, has a swarthy complexion and wavy or bushy hair. He was born March 9, 1944, in a small village in Palestine.

At the time, the area was ruled by Britain under the League of Nations mandate. With Britain's blessing, Jordan became an independent kingdom in 1946. Two years later the British mandate ended and the first Arab-Israeli war was fought.

Area Under Mandate

After the Jordan-Israeli armistice was signed on April 3, 1949, Jordan kept an enclave of Palestinian territory, including Old Jerusalem and the village where Sirhan lived. Israeli forces took the territory last year in the six-day war that began June 5, a year to the day before Kennedy was shot.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in this country shortly after another of the seemingly endless string of Middle East military and political crises.

Immigrated in 1957

That was the Suez crisis of 1956. Several months later, on Jan. 12, 1957, Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in New York City and were admitted to the United States as “permanent residents.”

Including Sirhan, these were the father, mother, four sons and one daughter. Another son came to the U.S. later. The father has since returned to the Middle East and the daughter is dead. None of the others has ever been naturalized.

Sirhan, three of his brothers and his mother have made their home in a white frame

house on a quiet residential street in Pasadena. The location of the fourth brother is not yet known.

Sirhan's family traces its roots back to a small village called Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem, located in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

Arab sources say there are about 250 persons named Sirhan in the village, all members of branches of the same family.

Origin of “Assassins”

It was in that same part of the world, hundreds of years ago, that a secret order of Ismaili Moslems terrorized non-believers. They often were under the influence of hashish, and came to be known as “assassins” in a corruption of the word “hashish.”

Over the past two decades, Middle East political assassinations have included the violent deaths of numerous government leaders, monarchs and others, including the father of the current king of Jordan, who attempted to seek an accommodation with Israel.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty yesterday said that when police searched Sirhan following his arrest they found in one of his pockets an article by newspaper columnist David Lawrence on “Kennedy's dove position on Vietnam and his hawk position on the Middle East.”

Yorty's press secretary, Tom Jordine, said the column attempted “to show Kennedy's inconsistencies in trying to win votes of all types of people.” Also in Sirhan's possession, according to police, was a list of Kennedy's scheduled public appearances in California.

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In his televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy last Saturday night, Kennedy said "we have a commitment to Israel" and specifically urged the Johnson administration to

send 50 supersonic Phantom jet planes to Israel.

Kennedy, perhaps more than any of the other declared candidates seeking the nomination for the presidency, had been an outspoken supporter of Israeli independence, but virtually all of the candidates have been in general agree-

ment on a pro-Israeli position.

Acting with the permission of Sirhan's family, police yesterday searched the Pasadena home and found two 9-by-12-inch spiral-bound notebooks similar to those used by students.

The notebooks, which Yorty said apparently belonged to Sirhan, contained 18 to 20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling. Most of the notes were in English, but some were in Arabic, the mayor said.

Comments in Notebooks

He said the notebooks contained "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," other comments of a pro-Arab and anti-Israeli nature and some references "saying the suspect is sympathetic to communism, whether it be Russian, Chinese and so forth."

Finally, said the mayor, there was a notation made in one of the notebooks on either May 17 or 18 which was "a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Those remarks by Yorty, made at press conference, drew rebukes from both Reddin and A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, both of whom implied that such disclosures might be prejudicial to Sirhan's legal rights.

Sirhan was 12 years old when his family entered this country. He attended Longfellow Elementary School and John Muir High School in Pasadena and attended Pasadena City College. Several of his high school classmates described him as a good and polite student.

But Frank Celis Jr., who was in the sixth grade with Sirhan, recalled yesterday that "kids picked on him, telling him dirty words. He'd repeat them without knowing what they meant."

Still another classmate, a girl who attended high school with Sirhan but asked not to be identified, recalled yesterday that he was shy and fastidious about always wearing a white shirt. "He wouldn't hurt a fly," she said.

He worked at Organic Pasadena, an organic health food store located about 1½ blocks from the middle-income, tree-shaded street where the Sirhan family lives.

"He was a hard worker, honest and good-hearted—but nevertheless a fanatic when it came to discussions about religion and politics," recalled Mrs. Elsie Boyko, a former co-worker at the store. "But never would I think there was any violence in him."



—United Press International

The suspect, Jordanian immigrant Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is led away from court after his arraignment yesterday.

Can they kill our country?

After John F. Kennedy, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, and now Robert F. Kennedy, anyone might ask what is wrong with our nation. Is our democracy to fall under a fusilade of bullets from a series of assassins?

There is no cause for America to wallow in any pool of collective guilt, but surely we ought to look very hard at our sick society and where we are going.

We must have tighter gun control laws.

We must reestablish law and order, now sadly lacking, by making a greater investment in law enforcement, not only in numbers, but in training

and equipment.

We must concern ourselves more with the evil effects of violence, too often glorified irresponsibly on television. And tv's brilliant portrayal of our affluent society may be creating rising expectations faster than our economy can respond.

There are no simple answers. But our national leaders, especially those in Congress, must begin to care more and do more for our people; not merely care about reelection.

We are the most technologically successful society in all history, but unless we can harness our wealth to help people, families, neighborhoods,

and communities, we will never fulfill the promise of our nation's greatness.

Congress must look at its priorities—at its subsidies, at its loopholes, at its underfunded programs—to see how more can be done to help people.

We may not be able to stop all the assassins, but we can do more to improve the climate of American life, we can do more to cure our social and economic diseases, we can do more to enforce law and order, and to create a greater respect for human beings, their lives, their rights, their dignity, and their possessions.

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Date JUNE 6-8, 1968

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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29 JUN 17 1968

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The Kennedy Assassination 40

THERE is nothing — nothing at all — that can be said about the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy that every American deep in his heart and in his soul does not feel and know.

The crime which cut him down at age 42 was so senseless, so without purpose, that the whole world is simply stunned. Just as it was when another assassin less than five years ago shot President John F. Kennedy, then only 46.

It is incredible that any one family, regardless of any consideration, should be visited with so much frightful tragedy.

The deaths of another Kennedy brother and a sister were accidents, and the severe injuries suffered a few years ago by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy were the result of an accident. But the assassinations of Sen. Robert and President John Kennedy were not accidents.

There is only one strong conclusion to draw from this grim sequence of events:

A trend, organized and feverish, has infested our society. It is based on the wild and unrestrained notion that violence is justified by its objectives, that a policy or a public figure who stands for something should be mowed down, merely because others do not agree with the policy or the man.

It is this state of affairs which can, and probably did, trigger the diseased brain which conceived and carried out the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The Senator, whatever his political views, had committed no crime, abused no individual or group, deprived no one of his rights, threatened the safety of neither the assassin nor anyone connected with him.

Only because his mind had been poisoned by what he had heard, or imagined, could the murderer have planned and executed such a crime.

And in our judgment this widely spread mood of malice, although resisted and condemned by the overwhelming majority of Americans, is at least partly at the root of such deeds as this. And the general tolerance of this loud, bul-

lying activity by official America has helped to incite the polluted minds which alone are capable of the ultimate violation of human rights — murder.

There is nothing that can alleviate the national horror over this assassination. There is no way such a crime can be softened, or even explained.

But if any good can come from the loss of Senator Kennedy's vigorous young life, it will have to be in a revived and resolute effort of all government, with the insistent support of the whole people, to restore civilized processes across the board in this country — to do away with lawlessness and the excuses for lawlessness.

The House of Representatives appears set to pass a strong anti-crime bill which the Senate had approved two weeks ago. The assassination abruptly ended the quibbling and procrastination which had beset this bill. And why is it that always it seems there must be a great national tragedy before the decisive action which is required suddenly takes place?

President Johnson has appointed another commission, this one assigned to "examine this tragic phenomenon," to study the causes and control of violence. Only lately there was previous such commission. Another is unlikely to produce much more of substance — but if it can, more power to it.

The surer answer lies in the President's desperate appeal:

"Let us for God's sake resolve to live under the law!"

There is no other way. And the greatest monument to Sen. Kennedy would be a new surge of law enforcement, a war on crime of unrelenting militance and scope, and an equal campaign to erase the passivity which abides the crime and thus abets it.

The bullet cannot replace the ballot in American politics, nor violence replace persuasion, lest our whole way of life is lost; and with it everything that Sen. Kennedy, and his brother before him, and millions of Americans have ever stood for.

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France

U.S. 'Suffers Law Of Violent People'

By Eric Wentworth

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS—In a nation long accustomed to seeing conspiracies, both real and imagined, the first response to the shooting of Kennedy was all but universal: a plot.

Some Frenchmen saw meaning in the similar liberal views of three famous victims—President Kennedy, Martin Luther King and now the President's wounded younger brother.

"It is well-known," one young man remarked, "that there are well-organized groups in America—including the extreme right wing."

Another said, "crime is a way of governing in the United States."

The independent newspaper Le Monde coupled a long list of U.S. political assassinations with an article on America's fast-rising crime rate.

"America," the newspaper commented in a front-page editorial, "dreamed of a government of judges but she suffers the law of violent people."

France, to be sure, has seen violence in recent weeks as rebellious students clashed with police. But so far as is known, no bullets were ever fired by either side.

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Latin Americans Feel Close Ties To the Kennedys

A-7

By John M. Goshko
 Washington Post Foreign Service

LIMA — In Latin America, where the memory of John F. Kennedy is venerated with the intensity that one would associate with a modern saint, much of the emotional attachment to the late President has been transferred to his brother.

In Latin eyes he was the best-liked and most intriguing figure on the U.S. political scene today.

The dominant note that I encounter so far is a sense of personal identification with Robert Kennedy, as an individual that stands apart from U.S.-Peruvian relations (currently at a very low ebb). When he visited here in late 1965, he was given one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever accorded a foreign visitor.

The other note of reaction is speculation about a conspiracy. People here, as in the rest of Latin America, often believe that the Warren Commission report was either a cover-up or innocently misled job that failed to reveal what really happened in 1963.

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Date JUN 6 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

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Suspect Is a Jordanian, 24

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5—

A 24-year-old native of Jordan, described by interrogators as unremorseful and occasionally flippant, was identified by Los Angeles police today as the suspect seized in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan,

who lives in Pasadena, refused to discuss the shooting, although he talked freely and articulately today about other matters, police said.

According to Police Chief Thomas Reddin, the suspect's identity was traced through the .22 caliber pistol seized after the shooting in the Ambassador Hotel and through fingerprints taken when he applied for a racetrack job.

Police investigators said they had not determined a motive for the shooting and had no evidence the suspect had been hired by anyone. In his pockets, they found a newspaper article critical of Kennedy and four \$100 bills.

Reddin said he would not rule out the possibility of a

conspiracy involving other persons but he insisted there is no evidence now to suggest that one existed.

Reddin said an extensive check had been made of files of subversive organizations, including those representing foreign nationals living in this country. The suspect's name had not turned up in any of those files, the chief said.

Reddin said the case against Sirhan now appears to be so solid that his investigators plan no further interviews. He disclosed, however, that he and the district attorney have agreed that the suspect should be subjected to a psychological test.

[Sirhan was considered by acquaintances to be a "virulent anti-Semite," Jerry Cohen of the Los Angeles Times reported.]

[John H. Wiedner, operator of Organic of Pasadena, a health food chain where Sirhan worked as a stock and delivery boy until April, called him "a good worker, an honest man."]

["But he had a lot of complexes, mainly related to Israel," said Wiedner. "He claimed when he was young he had seen some people, maybe some relatives, killed by Israelis."]

["Sen. Kennedy said the other day he wanted to help Israel. So I was not surprised"]

[The same theme was echoed by Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, in New York City.]

[The Associated Press

quoted Mehdi as saying that Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by Sen. Kennedy's backing of the Israeli cause during his TV debate with Sen. Eugene S. McCarthy (D-Minn.).]

["It is this disrespect for the human Arab person which brings about this kind of violence," Mehdi said. He added that Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena State College.]

[In a formal statement Mehdi said: "We condemn the fact that Senator Kennedy had kowtowed to the Zionist pressure to the detriment of American interest in the Middle East, as we condemn the act of Mr. Sirhan."]

A swarthy, slender man, Sirhan was arraigned in Los Angeles Municipal Court this morning and then held in the Los Angeles County jail.

According to Lt. Jack Eberhardt, an executive aide to Reddin, interrogators found Sirhan articulate but adamant

in his refusal to discuss either the shooting or his political views.

"He's bantering with the investigators at this point," Eberhardt said. "He's flip."

But Eberhardt said that Sirhan talked eagerly about one subject — a sensational local murder case last year in which a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney was convicted of killing his wife and her lover. Sirhan brought up the case several times and was interested in whether the convicted murderer, Jack Kirshke, would win freedom in his appeal.

Sirhan was born March 19, 1944, in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem and entered the United States through New York City Jan. 12, 1957, ac-

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Date JUN 6 1968

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cording to, the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was then classed as a permanent resident, the Service said, but never became an American citizen.

Both his first and last names mean "wanderer" in Arabic.

Sirhan and two brothers, Munir (Joe) and Adel, live with their mother, Mary Sirhan, an employe of a Pasadena church nursery in Pasadena. There are unconfirmed reports that his father returned several years ago to an as yet undetermined Arab country.

Sirhan Sirhan graduated in 1963 from John Muir High School in Pasadena before going to Pasadena State. According to the Los Angeles Times, classmates considered him "polite, clean and an A-1 student."

Munir and Adel Sirhan were being questioned by police late in the day and were described as "cooperative."

Besides Munir and Adel, the suspect has two other brothers named Sharif and Saidallah. A fifth brother is believed to exist but has not been identified so far.

A sister has died since entering this country. Sirhan's father has returned to Jerusalem, police said.

The suspect had ham and eggs for breakfast and ate heartily, police said.

Identification of Sirhan Sirhan — who had refused throughout the night to tell police his name — was announced at a press conference this morning by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty.

Mayor Yorty, in an off-the-cuff television interview, disclosed during the afternoon that police had found two hand-written notebooks in the suspect's home and said they

contained "generally pro-Communist writings."

Yorty said the notebook writings were in favor of Egyptian President Nasser and strongly anti-Israeli and anti-Kennedy.

Yorty also said an article found among Sirhan's belongings in Pasadena declared that Kennedy should not be allowed to live after June 5 (first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war).

Later, Reddin indicated that he thought Yorty should not have discussed the notebooks because they might prejudice the trial of Sirhan.

A fellow worker at Hollywood Park racetrack said Sirhan recently fell off a horse trying to become a jockey. He worked briefly there as a "hot walker," riding sweaty horses to cool them off.

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," the Associated Press quoted John Shear, an assistant trainer as saying. "Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it. But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

[Sirhan was arranged before Municipal Court Judge Joan Dempsey Klein at 7:40 a.m., according to the Los Angeles Times. The Times said Police Chief Reddin and District Attorney Evelle J. Younger decided to charge and arraign him as soon as possible to eliminate any possibility that Sirhan could meet the fate that befell Lee Harvey Oswald, slain after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.]

The arraignment was secret. Sirhan talked informally for several minutes with County Public Defender Richard Buckley. Judge Klein then asked twice: "Do you have a name?"



United Press International

Sirhan Sirhan, 24, suspect in shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is hustled out of Los Angeles hotel after being subdued. Behind him is Jesse Unruh, speaker of State Assembly and Kennedy's California manager.

NOTES ON KENNEDY IN SUSPECT'S HOME

Cites 'Necessity' to Murder Senator Before June 5, Anniversary of War

By PETER KIHSS

A notebook found in the Pasadena home of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan had "a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968," Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, of Los Angeles, said last night.

The date was the first anniversary of the six-day war, in which Israeli forces smashed those of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan.

Sirhan, a 24-year-old Christian Arab, who has described himself as a Jerusalem-born Jordanian, is being held in the shooting of the New York Senator.

Justice Department records indicated that Sirhan came to the United States with his family in January of 1957 as immigrants, less than three months after the Suez war in 1956. Sirhan was 12 at the time.

The family had quickly broken up in discord, the father staying in New York to work as a plumber and then going back to their former Palestine home, the mother taking five children to California, where a sixth child immigrated later.

Sirhan was described yesterday by Police Chief Thomas Reddin of Los Angeles as "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid."

He was quoted as having said,

"I prefer to remain incommunicado," when questioned about the shooting.

Mayor Yorty said that the suspect had a schedule of Senator Kennedy's speaking engagements for this month, a clipping of a columnist's criticism of the New York Democrat—and four \$100 bills.

Mayor Yorty's office said that the clipping was a Pasadena newspaper's publication of a suggestion by the Washington columnist David Lawrence that Senator Kennedy, while a dove in regard to Vietnam, was a hawk in regard to Arab-Israeli hostilities.

"All I know is he is a nice kid," Said Sirhan, identifying himself as a brother, declared in a telephone interview from Los Angeles reported by WCBS radio here.

John Weidner, owner of the Organic Health Food Store in Pasadena, said he had employed Sirhan Sirhan as a \$2-an-hour stock clerk and deliveryman from last Sept. 24 until March 7, when the man left "because he didn't like what I said about his work."

"He was a man with principles," Mr. Weidner said. "He didn't smoke. He didn't drink. He always said he wouldn't lie. But he was emotional. He would resent authority. He didn't like to take orders."

"When he was very young, he saw members of his family and friends killed by Israelis. My personal opinion is that I think he did something to Kennedy because he [Kennedy] said he would help Israel."

Mayor Yorty and Chief Reddin said that the prisoner, held in \$250,000 bail on six counts of assault with intent to commit murder, had been identified through two brothers.

The brothers were identified as Munier, also known as Joe, and Adel, who had been located by the tracing of a .22-caliber pistol said to have been used in the shooting.

Chief Reddin said that the identification had been confirmed through a set of fingerprints on file in Sacramento in connection with an application by Sirhan Sirhan for a job as an exercise boy for horses at the Hollywood Park Race Track.

The application was made some time ago while Sirhan Sirhan was a student at John Muir High School in Pasadena.

In Washington, the Department of Justice said that Sirhan Sirhan was an alien on permanent resident status, on which he arrived in New York City Jan. 12, 1957.

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The Washington Post

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The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star (Washington) _____

The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

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The New York Times _____

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The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date **JUN 6 1968**

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79 JUN 17 1968

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service gave his birth date as March 19, 1944, in Jordan. Jerusalem was then part of Palestine, and part was Jordan-ruled from the end of the British Palestine mandate in 1948 until Israel took over after the war last June.

The Justice Department said that he had entered the United States with his father, identified as Bishara Salameh Ghattas Sirhan, and his mother, Mary Bishara Sirhan. Also arriving at the same time were three brothers, listed as Adel, Sharif and Munir, and a sister, Ayda. Another brother, listed as Saidallah, arrived in June, 1960.

The Jordan Embassy in Washington said in a statement: "We deeply regret that the suspect appears to be someone of Jordanian origin who is a permanent resident of the United States."

"The Jordanian Government strongly condemns this criminal act committed against an outstanding American leader and public servant. King Hussein has already conveyed his sense of shock and genuine sentiments to the Kennedy family."

Federal officials said that an alien on permanent resident status is one who has applied for permission to live in the United States permanently while remaining a citizen of his country of origin. Such permission is most commonly granted when the applicant already has relatives living here or has a desired skill.

In New York, a 39-year-old former Arab News Agency representative in Jerusalem, who came here in 1958 and is now working for a publishing company, said that Sirhan Sirhan's parents separated "right away after they came here."

The father, the journalist said, went back to Jordan, and has a house in Jerusalem as well as a new home he built recently in the village of Et Taiyiba.

Sirhan Sirhan is 5 feet 5 inches and weighs about 120 pounds. His hair is dark and curly. His complexion is swarthy. He speaks English with a slight accent that Chief Reddin reported seemed "Jamaican or Cuban."

He has been living with the brother who goes by the name of Joe at 696 East Howard Street in Pasadena, according to Mayor Yorty. The Mayor said it was Joe who owned the gun held to have been used in the shooting, and the brother told police officers he had no idea how Sirhan Sirhan got the weapon.

Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the suspect's mother, collapsed after hearing of her son's arrest.

Mayor Yorty said that notebooks found in the prisoner's home dwelled at length on the Middle East conflict.

In a copyrighted Los Angeles

interview by Radio News-International, Mayor Yorty said that one notebook "appeared to have been written by Sirhan Sirhan."

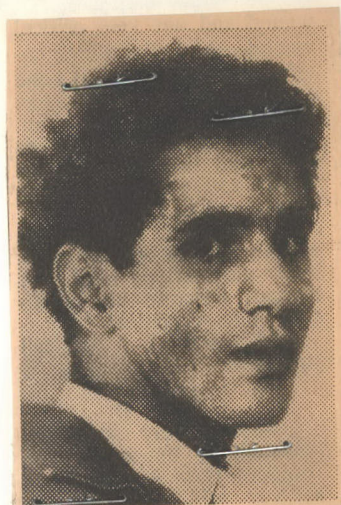
"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Arthur Goldberg," the Mayor was quoted as having said.

"They're not very clear, but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968. I don't know why."

"He does a lot of writing pro-Communist and anti-capitalist, anti-United States. Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long Live Nasser' written in there."

"And he said he favors Communism of all types, whether Russian, Chinese and so forth."

"It's very difficult to tell from that why he'd want to pick on Senator Kennedy as the one that he made reference to had to be sacrificed for all these grievances."



Associated Press

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan

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**MAYOR URGES
ALL TO JOIN IN
KENNEDY TRIBUTE**

Mayor Walter E. Washington, acting in line with President Johnson's order, today directed flags on District buildings to be flown at half staff in honor of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He urged citizens and businesses to follow suit.

The mayor also proclaimed Sunday as a day of mourning in the District, calling the death of Kennedy a "tragic loss to the people of the Nation's Capital."

"Sen. Kennedy demonstrated a deep concern for the people of this community," Washington said.

"Let us now rededicate ourselves to his concerns for justice, peace and a good life for all."

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A Restless Soul, A Man Stalked by Tragedy

The faraway look, a typical expression, came into Robert F. Kennedy's eyes and he said, "Existence is so fickle. Fate is so fickle. How does anyone know if he will be around in 1972?"

He may have been thinking about the terrible afternoon in Dallas, Tex., when his brother was cut down so suddenly. Or he may have been speaking in political terms.

The reporter, trying to fathom Robert Kennedy's intentions for the future, never knew which.

More than three years had passed since the assassination of John F. Kennedy when Bobby made the remark, musing on the uncertainties of life.

By that time, he had become the best-known and one of the most controversial men in the U.S. Senate. Unlike his brothers, John and Teddy, he had not waited long months before making his maiden speech on the Senate floor. Three weeks after he took his seat, Bobby was speaking out on economically depressed areas of his adopted state, New York.

Thereafter, in quick succession, he delivered major speeches on Latin America, poverty in America, the problems of the cities, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Newspaper headlines resembled the montage technique of a motion picture which telescopes into a few seconds on the screen the events of months or even years—"Voters swing toward Kennedy" ... "Kennedy inquiry leads to Justice Dept. Move." ... "Kennedy denounces cuts in aid" ... "Kennedy chides Johnson on cities" ... "Democrats

look to back on choice for governor" ... "Bobby's man wins in surrogate race" ... "RFK leads LBJ in '68 sweeps."

Active Traveler

He made almost as much news outside Washington as he did in his crowded and chaotic office in the New Senate Office Building or on the Senate floor. He traveled to Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and Southeast Asia. He rode a kayak through the rapids of Idaho's "River of No Return," climbed Mount Kennedy in Alaska, raced down the slopes of snow-covered mountains in Vermont on skis.

While he was in Europe in early 1967, he remarked that "the next few weeks will be critical" in the search for means to start negotiations to end the war in Vietnam. It was reported that he returned to Washington bringing "peace feelers" from Hanoi. He said that was untrue.

He also denied that profanity had exploded when President Johnson discussed with him his activities during that trip.

Whatever the facts, by February 1967 Kennedy was saying that Johnson was "working in a vacuum" in Asia. On the Senate floor, he called for a suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam. Later in that year, Kennedy brought out another of his books, "To Seek A Newer World." In it, he wrote that in early 1967 the U.S. had cast away "the last best chance" for negotiating an end to the war.

He was becoming increasingly critical of Johnson's policies.

As Kennedy's stance hardened with respect to the administration, speculation rose that he might not wait until 1972—when Johnson would be ineligible for another term in the White House—before launching for President.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who was to become Kennedy's rival for the Democratic Presidential nomination, was one who said, "I'm not sure Bobby will wait until '72." Richard M. Nixon, preparing to make his move for the Republican nomination, also said he thought Kennedy might just make the big, bold effort in 1968.

Kennedy repeatedly denied the rumors. He said he would support Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey for renomination.

Critical of Policies

But he became more critical of Johnson's policies.

Discussing racial disorders, he said the U.S., "as a govern-

ment" has not made "the kind of commitment...necessary to deal with the problems of the ghettos."

He moved away from administration policy on Vietnam by saying:

"Whatever the exact status of the National Liberation Front (the Viet Cong)—puppet or partly independent—any negotiated settlement must accept the fact that there are discontented elements in South Vietnam, Communist and non-Communist, who desire to change the existing political and economic system of that country...To admit them to a share of power and responsibility is at the heart of the hope for a negotiated settlement."

Humphrey retorted that this would be tantamount to putting

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The Evening Star (Washington) **A-7**
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"a fox in a chicken coop or an arsonist in the fire department."

In November of 1967 there came an action unprecedented

in modern political history—a Democratic senator, McCarthy, announced that he would attempt to unseat an incumbent Democratic President.

In an interview in Fortune Magazine in its March 1968 issue, he was quoted as saying of McCarthy's move:

"As he said he expects President Johnson to obtain the nomination and he does not expect to win. I do not know that any really good purpose is accomplished by his losing by himself, versus losing with my support. I do not know that that furthers any of the causes which I believe in and over which I have some differences with the Administration."

Asked if he was giving any thought to running, Kennedy said in the interview, "I have thought about it, yes. I'm not planning to run . . . I'm just not planning to."

The New Hampshire presidential primary took place on Tuesday, March 12. To the astonishment of most political analysts, McCarthy racked up a whopping 42 percent of the vote, only a few percentage points behind the vote for the President.

On Sidelines

Kennedy remained on the sidelines.

On the following Thursday, Kennedy met secretly with members of his family and a group of advisors and associates of John F. Kennedy. The question: Should he announce his candidacy?

New Hampshire showed that the party was badly split. Was there any further reason for him not to challenge Johnson?

Opinions varied in the conference. Ethel Kennedy, his vivacious wife, was firmly in favor of it. Theodore Sorensen opposed the move, arguing that political realities would be against it. There were varying shades of feeling.

Kennedy decided to take the plunge.

Two days later he called a press conference in the Senate Caucus Room. He stood in front of a green-covered table, the same table where, as counsel for a subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., he had sat during the Army-McCarthy hearings of a decade ago.

Ethel Kennedy and nine of their 10 children stood near him when he made his announcement.

He said he was running, "not to oppose any man, but to propose new policies."

"I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have strong feelings about what

must be done that I am obliged to do all I can," he said.

From Washington, he flew to New York.

Then, under a grey and drizzling sky, he marched down Fifth Avenue in the St. Patrick's Day parade. There were mingled boos and cheers. He heard cries of "opportunist" and one young woman, obviously referring to McCarthy's campaign, cried out, "Where were you when we needed you in New Hampshire?"

Presently, many of the men who had been in his brother's administration, and had remained close to him, returned to help him—Lawrence O'Brien, Kenneth O'Donnell, John Seigenthaler, Pierre Salinger, Sorensen, Richard Goodwin and others. Stephen P. Smith, a brother-in-law who had managed his campaign for the Senate, took the same assignment in Bobby's newest effort.

And presently the scenes typical of the Kennedy campaigns of 1960 and 1964 were recreated . . . hordes of screeching, yelling admirers crowding around his car as he campaigned . . . people tearing at his clothing, ripping off cuff links, even a shoe . . . clutching at his extended hands . . . his bodyguard, Bill Barry, clasp him around the knees as he stood up in an open convertible.

Barry was generally able to keep him upright but some coeds succeeded in yanking Kennedy out of the car.

He won the primaries in Indiana and Nebraska. But Oregon voted for McCarthy and that was a serious setback for Kennedy.

From the beginning of his campaign, he had counted heavily on a decisive victory in California to provide the momentum that would sweep him to the nomination.

And so he came to Los Angeles for the make-or-break effort, determined to pull out all the stops to win.

A reporter once asked him why he ran so hard and worked such long hours. Kennedy borrowed the newsman's notebook and wrote a line from the Greek playwright Aeschylus: "When

the height is won, then there is ease."

Called Ruthless

His foes called him ruthless and overly ambitious. His admirers called him charming and brilliant.

Friends and foe alike acknowledged his deep devotion to his brother, John, and none could forget his grief-lined face as he escorted his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, through the funeral rites that followed President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

His tousled brown hair, his Boston accent and his speech-making gesture of chopping the air with his right hand reminded many of his martyred brother. On the campaign trail in 1964 he evoked a response similar to that of his brother in the 1960 presidential campaign.

Even in predominately Republican areas of upstate New York, he stirred waves of emotion, scenes of frenzy, an astonishingly human storm.

Women smeared his face with lipstick. They ran beside his car to grab and kiss his hand. Men slapped him on the back yelling "Bobby! Bobby!" He was showered with flowers, confetti and rice. But there were hecklers and derogatory signs, too.

Kennedy first went to Washington soon after his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School in 1951 and his admission to the Massachusetts Bar. He joined the Justice Department where he was concerned principally with prosecution of graft and income tax cases.

When the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation was organized in January 1953, he was named one of 15 assistant counsels under chief counsel Roy Cohn.

Break in Service

His service with the committee ended temporarily on July 31, 1953 after he and Cohn feuded over the latter's methods of operations during the Army-McCarthy hearings. He rejoined the committee the following February as chief counsel for the Democratic minority. The following year he succeeded Cohn as chief counsel and staff director when the Democrats organized the Senate and Senator John L. McClellan became chief counsel.

When the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field was formed in January 1957 with McClellan as chairman, Kennedy became chief counsel and head of an investigative staff of 65. He immediately launched an investigation into the activities of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under the presidency of David Beck.

Testimony showed that the Teamsters, directed from union headquarters in Seattle, had combined with underworld elements to dominate law enforcement in Portland, Ore., and its county government; testimony also pointed to use of union funds for non-union purposes and linked Beck with personal loans. As a witness Beck refused to answer some 200 times,

citing the Fifth Amendment. He eventually was dismissed as a witness.

Later Beck was convicted of filing false income tax returns for the union and was sentenced to five years in prison.

James R. Hoffa, meanwhile, had been chosen as Beck's successor. In March 1958 the McClellan committee charged that Hoffa "grossly misused union funds," "runs a hoodlum empire" and his union "wielded well nigh incalculable power over our country" because Teamsters union disapproval could stop the economic pulse.

Kennedy and Hoffa shared a mutual dislike for each other. Hoffa, smarting under his questioning, called Kennedy "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart-~~ass~~" and "a ruthless monster."

Spurred Probes

As attorney general, Kennedy spurred the Justice Department into further investigation of labor racketeering. Hoffa, who was convicted twice of jury tampering and misuse of union funds, charged that Kennedy conducted a vendetta against him. Hoffa was sentenced to a total of 18 years in prison and immediately appealed the convictions. During Kennedy's attorney generalship there were 108 other convictions of Teamsters officials and associates. Officials of other unions also were prosecuted.

As the committee's prosecutor Kennedy was calm and polite but at times could be devastating. Not infrequently, his reaction to a long, involved and obscure answer from a witness was a shattering, sarcastic "Oh." The Society of Profes-

sional Investigators gave him its first annual award as "Outstanding Investigator of the Year" in 1957.

Such was Kennedy's legal background when his brother named him Attorney General.

The limited experience stirred a controversy. The President joshed:

"I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

Kennedy accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly. He was afraid the appointment might embarrass his brother and he wondered if it was a wise step in his own career in public service.

Once persuaded, however, he drew together a brilliant staff of lawyers to assist him, consulted them constantly, listened to their advice and backed them up. They called him "considerate," "imaginative," and "inspiring."

Kennedy's record as attorney general touched a broad ~~area~~ of

the nation's life—civil rights, organized crime and racketeering, immigration, labor legislation, defense of the poor, pardons, economic concentration, juvenile delinquency and federal judiciary.

But he drew criticism.

He was roundly criticized when the FBI banged on doors in the middle of the night to question persons about a steel price increase in 1962 which was later withdrawn under pressure from President Kennedy.

He was chastised in the South for enforcement of civil rights.

Although the Justice Department was his primary responsibility, he had a hand in practically every phase of government.

An aide estimated that he devoted 80 per cent of his working day to Justice Department business, 5 per cent to meetings with members of the press, 5 per cent to political activities and 10 per cent to foreign policy and other government affairs.

A White House aide said a familiar order from the President was "Call Bobby, get together with him and come back with an idea on this."

Gave Advice

The attorney general played an important part in advising on appointments.

The President turned to him

after the ill-fated Cuban invasion in April 1961, appointing him to head an inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency.

When the Dominican Republic dictator Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Melina was assassinated in May 1961, the President was in Paris. Members of a special task force met that night at the State Department to study the situation. The attorney general participated, sitting in, as one member of the force said, for his brother.

In 1962 the President sent his brother on a round-the-world trip as his representative.

During the 1962 Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union the Attorney General led the opposition in government councils to proposals for an air strike against Cuba without warning. He rejected such action as "another Pearl Harbor," and urged instead the policy that was adopted of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles.

The President did not always take his brother's advice. As one story goes, the National Security Council met to discuss the question of aid to the Volta Dam project in Ghana.

The President called on each member for an opinion and remarked that the consensus was in favor of aid. He added:

"The attorney general has not spoken, but I can feel the hot breath of his disapproval on the back of my neck."

The attorney general then voiced opposition, citing what he called the bad influence of Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah on the rest of Africa. The President decided in favor of aid.

The attorney general was lunching at his McLean, Va., home on Nov. 22, 1963 when he learned of his brother's assassination. He was at the airport when the presidential plane landed in Washington with the late President's body, his blood-smeared widow and the newly sworn in President, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson.

He never left his sister-in-law's side during the public rites which preceded the funeral. He and his brother, Sen. Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy, walked on either side of her as the funeral procession followed the casket on foot from the White House to the Cathedral of St. Matthews. At Arlington Cemetery both brothers helped her light the Eternal Flame over the grave.

The assassination plunged Kennedy into deep melancholy. He had lost the brother he so intensely admired, his place in government was obscure and, reportedly, he and President Johnson were strained with each other.

At Johnson's request he flew to the Far East in January 1964 to confer with leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over Indonesia's refusal to accept the newly created country of Malaysia.

Ted Injured

In June he traveled to West Berlin for the first anniversary of his brother's visit to West Berlin. From there he and his wife visited Poland where they were mobbed at every appearance.

On June 19, a few days before he left for West Berlin, tragedy almost struck the Kennedy family again.

His brother "Ted," who was elected to fill a portion of John Kennedy's unexpired Senate term, was injured in a plane crash while en route to the Massachusetts Democratic convention where he was to be nominated for a full six year term.

The attorney general rushed to his brother's bedside. Doctors reported the young senator suffered a broken back but his recovery was assured.

Heartened by that report and encouraged by an apparent improvement in his relationship

with President Johnson through a mutual concern about troubled Southeast Asia and the possibility of violence in Mississippi over civil rights, he made his European trip.

Meanwhile, the domestic political pot boiled. Kennedy was very much in the center of it.

There was talk of him becoming Johnson's vice presidential running mate in the approaching presidential election. Political leaders endorsed the idea. Polls showed him a favorite. At the same time there were suggestions from New York State Democratic leaders that he should run for the U.S. Senate in New York State although he resided in Virginia and voted in Massachusetts.

The vice presidential office obviously was more attractive to Kennedy and he announced on June 23, 1964 "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate for New York."

Six weeks later Johnson, in effect, put him back in the New York Senate race by eliminating Kennedy and all other Cabinet members from consideration as his running mate.

In the days that followed Kennedy won the endorsement of Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, the state's most potent Democratic leader; he resigned as a Massachusetts delegate to the Democratic National convention; leased a home at Glen Cove, Long Island, formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and won the nomination at the state convention against only token opposition.

Quit Cabinet

With that, Kennedy resigned as attorney general.

Kennedy's opponent for the Senate seat was the incumbent, Republican Senator Kenneth B. Keating who sought a second term. The white haired, 64-year old Senator sent Kennedy a New York State Guide upon his nomination in an obvious dig at Kennedy's supposed unfamiliarity with New York State.

Kennedy faced the carpetbagger charge head-on.

"Isn't the basic question 'Who can best represent the State of New York?'" he asked.

To the question why he was running for the Senate, Kennedy replied:

"I like to be involved in politics. I like to be involved in government. I've been in politics all my life. I would like to remain in government. I don't think that's so sinister."

Kennedy defeated Keating by more than 800,000 plurality. When he joined his brother, "Ted" in the Senate, it marked the first time in history three brothers had become senators.

Robert Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 20, 1925, the seventh of nine children of Joseph P. and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy. His father was a multimillionaire and a former ambassador of Great Britain.

He was almost overshadowed by his older brothers and sisters but he compensated for this, plus his physical slightness and lack of academic brilliance, by a grim determination to succeed.

A classmate at Milton Academy where he prepared for Harvard, said: "He was much tougher

er in school for him than the others—socially, in football, with studies."

Navy Seaman

World War II interrupted his Harvard studies. He was a Harvard sophomore when his oldest brother Joseph Jr., was killed on a Naval flying mission over the English channel in 1944. Some months later the Navy named a destroyer after Joseph, Jr., and Robert went to Washington to ask Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to release him from officer training and assign him to the ship as a seaman. It was done before the family knew anything about it.

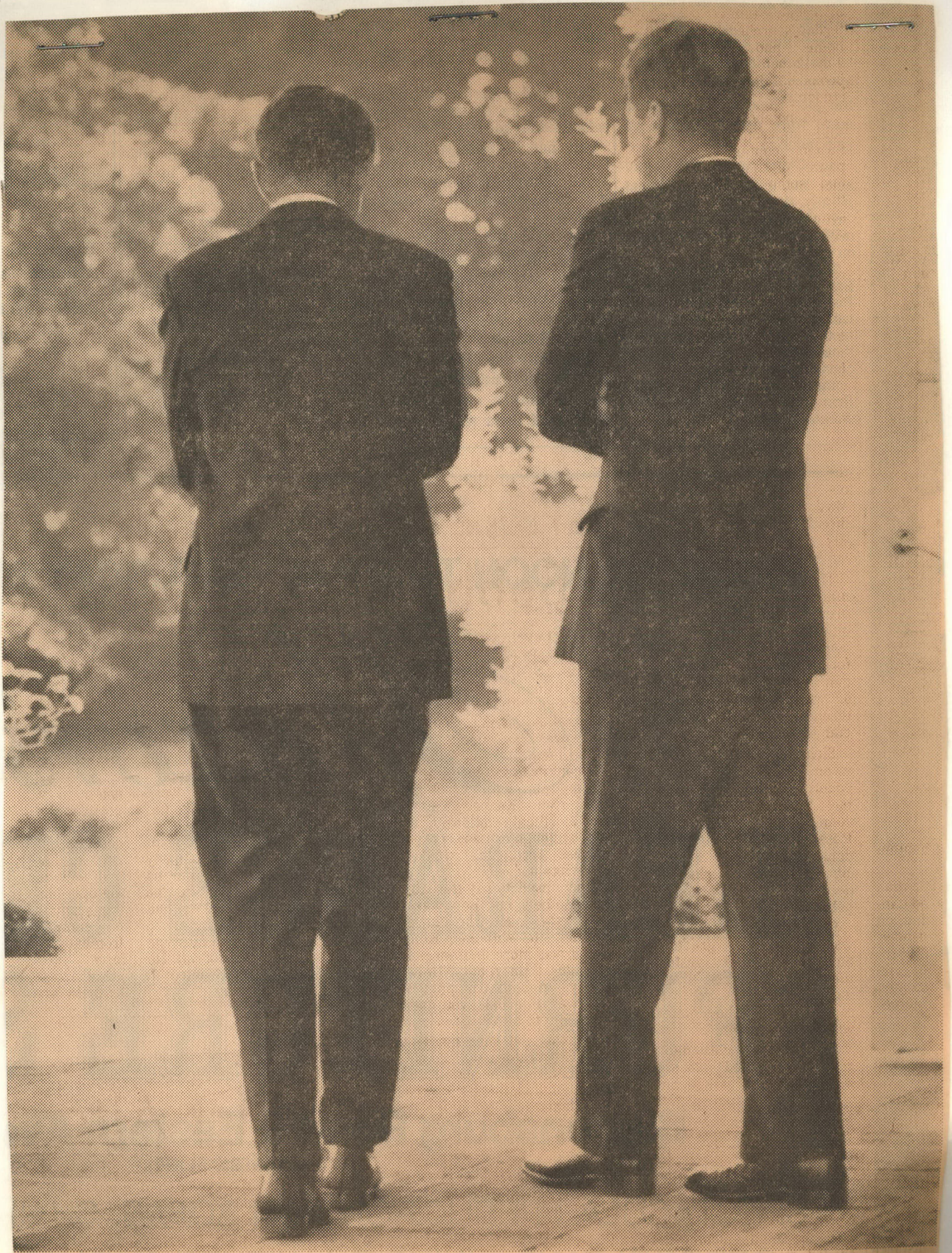
His naval career was spent in the Caribbean with no sign of the enemy. "I led a rather relaxed life," he admitted upon his return to Harvard. There, his driving energy and tenacity won him a place on the football team although he was only 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighed only 160 pounds. He was graduated in 1948. Virginia Law School and marriage to Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., followed.

Kennedy's restless energy and will to work was recognized by the late President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, whom Kennedy greatly admired.

After a period of work with the Hoover Commission Kennedy resigned and received this letter from Hoover:

"I am sorry to hear you are leaving us. I realize, however, that there is little to do until the task forces have reported and a restless soul like yours wants to work. I do wish to express my appreciation for your work with us and to wish you well."

His father also recognized his drive. He once said "Jack (the President) works as hard as any mortal man can; Bobby goes a little further."



Robert F. Kennedy and John F. Kennedy standing in front of the White House in 1962.

—United Press International

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'KENNEDY'S FIRST THOUGHTS WERE FOR THE OTHER WOUNDED'

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—"Is everybody okay? Is Paul all right?"

These were the words that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy uttered seconds before lapsing into unconsciousness early Wednesday, according to Paul Grieco, 21, a Woodbury College senior.

Grieco was among the first to extend aid to Kennedy after the senator was shot down in the Ambassador Hotel. He held Kennedy's bleeding head in his hands until an ambulance crew arrived.

"Kennedy's first thoughts were for the other wounded," Grieco said. "Kennedy said, 'Is everybody okay? Is Paul all right?'"

Kennedy was referring to Paul Schrade, a union official who suffered a scalp wound in the shooting. Schrade was a few steps behind the senator when the shooting occurred.

"I told him everybody was okay and you're going to be okay—just lie still," said Grieco. "Then I held his head because I thought he shouldn't be lying down like that. I thought he would bleed less if I held his head up a little."

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 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date JUN 6 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Leaders Express Shock and Grief**Baffled World Asks 'Why?'**

Around the world today men wept for the fallen Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and lamented for the future of the United States.

In London, Sammy Davis Jr. told a theater audience last night after act one that the show could not go on with him because his heart "for once was not in the theater (but) many miles away in America." Weeping, he walked offstage.

In Santiago, President Eduardo Frei of Chile said every man felt the blow that struck Sen. Kennedy. "I believe this has caused all the men in the world to tremble."

The grief, the groping for words of condolence, the sadness came easier to a shocked world than understanding.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

"Why? Why? Why?" said the Daily Mirror of London. "What is this dreadful sickness that lurks beneath the surface of the richest country on earth?"

In Cape Town, South Africa, Mrs. Helen Suzman, the only member of parliament who votes against apartheid racial policy, said, "It is a further example of the ghastly undercurrent of violence that seems to be one of the hazards of public office in America and elsewhere. Robert

Kennedy's fearlessness would make him more vulnerable than most."

In Amsterdam, Foreign Minister Joseph Luns of Holland said, "One wonders whether in the United States a society of violence is growing."

In Buenos Aires, former president Arturo Frondizi of Argentina said, "This brutal attempt reveals the desperation of warlike and racist elements, agents of international monopolies."

But mostly the voices from around the world sounded puzzlement.

In Helsinki, Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto of Finland said the world is "worried and frightened at the alarming increase of violence in the United States." In Oslo, Prime Minister Per Borten of Norway said, "The question obviously arises what can be the reason behind such bursts of violence even in countries built on democracy and with guarantees for justice and security for the individual citizens."

In Rangoon, foreign minister U Thi Han of Burma said, "There is too much shooting in America."

In Tokyo, Professor Hiroshi Nakatani, who knew Sen. Kennedy, said, "the image of Democratic state that the Japanese people have had in America is crumbled."

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CORRECTION:

IN CHARGES, LOS ANGELES (UPI-172) MAKE 6TH PGH:
BESIDES SEEKING THE MURDER INDICTMENT, YOUNGER SAID HE WOULD ASK
THAT SIRHAN BE CHARGED WITH FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO
COMMIT MURDER FOR OTHERS HURT IN THE BURST OF GUNFIRE.

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UPI-143

ADD 2 CANDIDATE PROTECTION, WASHINGTON

THE SENATE VOTED TO EXTEND SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION TO THE
 PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

THE SENATE PASSED THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL CONTAINING THE SECRET
 SERVICE CLAUSE BY A 75-0 VOTE.

THE MEASURE WAS RUSHED TO THE HOUSE FOR ACTION THIS AFTERNOON. IT
 WAS HOPED THE BILL WOULD BE ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DESK BY NIGHTFALL.
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89 JUN 17 1968

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UPI-183

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

CORONER THOMAS NOGUCHI REVEALED THAT THE BULLET WOUND IN THE BRAIN WAS SO SEVERE THAT EVEN IF THE SENATOR HAD LIVED THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN "EXTENSIVE DAMAGE."

DR. NOGUCHI SAID IT WOULD BE "UNFAIR" TO COMMENT SPECIFICALLY ON WHETHER EYESIGHT, SPEECH, ALERTNESS OR OTHER VITAL FUNCTIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BUT HE SAID FRAGMENTS OF BULLET AND BONE TISSUE DEFINITELY REACHED THE MAIN PORTION OF THE BRAIN.

THE FORMAL AUTOPSY BULLETIN SAID:

"THE CAUSE OF DEATH IS ASCRIBED BY ME AS A GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE RIGHT MASTOID PENETRATING THE BRAIN."

NOGUCHI SAID THE BRAIN HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SKULL AND KEPT FOR FURTHER PATHOLOGICAL STUDY.

HE SAID THE AUTOPSY HAD SHOWN THE SURGERY BY THE TEAM WHO TRIED TO SAVE KENNEDY'S LIFE WAS "AMAZING AND VERY DELICATE."

6/6--TS506PED

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62-587-A-

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20 JUN 17 1968

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UPI-185

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES

ETHEL KENNEDY, WHO HAD MAINTAINED HER COMPOSURE THROUGH THE ORDEAL OF THE ASSASSINATION, RODE IN THE FRONT LIMOUSINE FOR THE 20-MILE TRIP FROM THE HOSPITAL TO THE AIRPORT. WITH HER WAS MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL FOR A FAREWELL TO THE SENATOR WHO WAS STRUCK DOWN IN HIS MOMENT OF POLITICAL VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA PRIMARY ELECTION.

SEVERAL THREW FLOWERS, BUT THE CROWD WAS GRIMLY QUIET.

ABOUT 15 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS ACCOMPANIED THE PROCESSION OVER THE LOS ANGELES FREEWAY SYSTEM TO THE AIRPORT WHERE ANOTHER CROWD OF ABOUT 1,000 WAS WAITING.

6/6--TS509PED

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OKENSALT

UPI-190

(FLOWERS)

NEW YORK--A SPOKESMAN FOR THE KENNEDY FAMILY IN NEW YORK SAID THURSDAY THAT MRS. KENNEDY HAS REQUESTED THAT NO FLOWERS BE SENT TO ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, SHE ASKS THAT ALL FLORAL TRIBUTES INSTEAD BE SENT TO THE MEMORIAL GATE AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY IN WASHINGTON. AFTERWARD, HE SAID, THEY WILL BE BANKED ON THE HILLSIDE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-71

(FAMILY)

MCLEAN, VA.--THE YOUNGEST KENNEDY CHILDREN WERE IN SECLUSION AT THEIR HICKORY HILL ESTATE IN SUBURBAN VIRGINIA TODAY, PROTECTED FROM THE CURIOUS AND THE SORROWING BY U.S. MARSHALS AND LOCAL POLICE.

LIGHTS BURNED THROUGH THE NIGHT IN THE SPRAWLING HOME AS FRIENDS LIKE COL. AND MRS. JOHN GLENN KEPT A VIGIL.

THE THREE ELDEST CHILDREN, KATHLEEN, 16, JOSEPH P. III, 15, AND ROBERT JR., 14, WERE FLOWN YESTERDAY TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL TO BE AT THE BEDSIDE OF THEIR FATHER.

ALMOST SIMULANTEOUSLY, SIX OF THE YOUNGER CHILDREN, WHO HAD BEEN CAMPAIGNING IN CALIFORNIA WITH THEIR PARENTS WERE FLOWN BACK HOME.

DAVID, 13, COURTNEY, 12, MICHAEL, 10, MARY KERRY, 9, CHRISTOPHER, 4, AND MATTHEW, 3, JOINED ONE-YEAR-OLD DOUGLAS AT THEIR HOME.

FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE OFFICERS WERE STATIONED AT THE GATES OF THE ESTATE.

SECURITY IS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHIEF U.S. MARSHAL JAMES J. P. MCSHANE, A ONE-TIME NEW YORK CITY POLICEMAN, AND GOLDEN GLOVES WELTERWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION WHO FIRST WORKED FOR THE SENATOR IN 1957.

MCSHANE, 59, RETIRED FROM THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT IN 1957, AND JOINED THE STAFF OF THE SENATE RACKETS COMMITTEE WHERE HE WORKED FOR TWO YEARS UNDER KENNEDY, THEN ITS CHIEF COUNSEL.

HE WAS APPOINTED TO HIS PRESENT POST MAY 8, 1962, BY KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PRIESTS, FAMILY FRIENDS, AND CAMPAIGN STAFF MEMBERS WERE WITH THE CHILDREN THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY. THEY WATCHED TELEVISION AND ATTEMPTED TO CARRY ON WITH NORMAL PLAY, INCLUDING THE TOUCH FOOTBALL THE KENNEDYS HAD MADE FAMOUS.

THE OLDER CHILDREN WILL FLY FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK TODAY WITH THE FUNERAL PARTY.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ARE EXPECTED TO FLY TO NEW YORK -- PROBABLY LATE TODAY -- TO JOIN THEIR MOTHER FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. THE WHITE HOUSE HAS WAITING AN AIR FORCE PLANE IF IT IS REQUESTED FOR THE CHILDREN.

6/6--GE1132A

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-70

(FAMILY)

HYANNIS PORT, MASS.--THE SUN SPARKLED OVER THIS CAPE COD RESORT TOWN TODAY, BUT NOBODY NOTICED.

BOB KENNEDY, WHO SAILED ON NANTUCKET SOUND AND SPENT COUNTLESS HOURS ROMPING IN TOUCH FOOTBALL GAMES AT THE SEASIDE FAMILY COMPOUND, WAS DEAD.

POLICE, WHO ARE ON DUTY YEAR-ROUND AT THE KENNEDY FAMILY COMPOUND, DIRECTED WOULD-BE SPECTATORS AWAY FROM THE AREA AFTER NEWS OF THE NEW YORK SENATOR'S DEATH WAS ANNOUNCED.

MRS. ROSE KENNEDY, 78-YEAR-OLD MATRIARCH OF THE CLAN, WAS INFORMED OF THE DEATH SHORTLY AFTER 6 A.M. BY ANN GARGAN, A NIECE.

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, HER HUSBAND WHO WILL BE 80 IN SEPTEMBER, WAS ADVISED SHORTLY AFTER HE AWAKENED BY SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, WHO TELEPHONED FROM LOS ANGELES.

THE ELDER KENNEDY, AN INVALID SINCE A 1961 STROKE, WEPT WHEN HE LEARNED YESTERDAY OF THE SHOOTING. HIS REACTION TODAY WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN BUT A FAMILY SOURCE SAID HE HAD BEEN UNDER SEDATION SINCE FIRST LEARNING OF THE SHOOTING.

MRS. KENNEDY, AS SHE DOES DAILY WHEN LIVING AT THE CAPE, ATTENDED 7 A.M. MASS IN ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, A FEW MILES FROM THE COMPOUND. BOBBY HAD SERVED MANY TIMES AS AN ACOLYTE AT MASS IN THE CHURCH AND THE MAIN ALTAR IS DEDICATED TO JOSEPH P. KENNEDY JR., WHO DIED IN A WORLD WAR II PLANE CRASH IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE REV. TERRENCE F. KEENAN, A CURATE WHO SAID THE MASS, INTERRUPTED AND IN LIEU OF A SERMON TOLD MRS. KENNEDY "OUR PRAYERS AND THE PRAYERS OF THE NATION ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.

"MAY HE NOW HAVE THE PEACE WHICH HE SOUGHT SO DILIGENTLY AND FOR WHICH HE PAID SO DEARLY."

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OKENSALT

UPI-161
CORRECTION:

IN TELEGRAM, LOS ANGELES (UPI-153) MAKE 2ND PGH: XXX
 "IT HURTS US VERY BAD WHAT HAS HAPPENED. IT HURTS EVERYBODY VERY
 MUCH. I AM CRYING FOR THEM ALL," SAID THE TELEGRAM WHICH WAS
 SIGNED "MRS. MARY SIRHAN AND FAMILY."

THE FAMILY OF THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN SIRHAN, REPORTEDLY WAS
 TAKEN FROM THEIR PASADENA HOME TO ANOTHER CITY UNDER POLICE
 PROTECTION.

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OKENSALT

UPI-51

ADD. 1 CRIME, WASHINGTON (UPI-9)

A VOTE WAS SET FOR TODAY. SPEAKER MCCORMACK ANNOUNCED THROUGH A SPOKESMAN: "WE WILL GO ON WITH BUSINESS AND THEN ADJOURN OUT OF RESPECT."

SOME OTHER HOUSE ACTIVITIES WERE CANCELLED IMMEDIATELY. THESE INCLUDED SCHEDULED APPEARANCES FOR TRADE HEARINGS BY CABINET SECRETARIES DEAN RUSK AND ORVILLE FREEMAN--BOTH OF WHOM WERE OLD FRIENDS AND WHO WERE FORMER CABINET COLLEAGUES WHEN KENNEDY WAS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE METING WAS CANCELLED ALONG WITH SEVERAL OTHER HEARINGS.

6/6--TD1019AED

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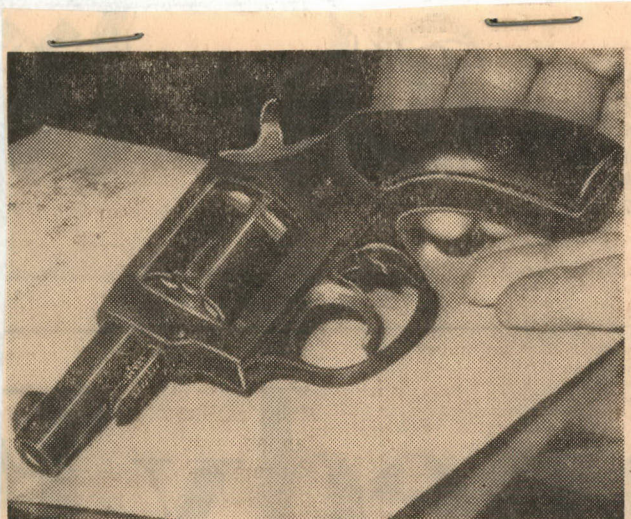
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Associated Press

Los Angeles police said this eight-shot .22-caliber revolver was taken early yesterday from Sirhan Sirhan, suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

OKENSALT

Assassination of
 Senator Robert F. Kennedy
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 6/5/68

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald A-2
 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date 6/6/68 final

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OKENSALT

UPI-178

ADD KENNEDY, LOS ANGELES
THE PRESIDENTIAL JET WITH THE BODY OF SEN. KENNEDY TOOK OFF
ON THE FOUR-HOUR FLIGHT TO NEW YORK AT 4:28 P.M. EDT.
6/6--TS434PED

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20 JUN 17 1968

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UPI-111

(MASS)

WASHINGTON--FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY PRAYED FOR THE REPOSE OF HIS SOUL TODAY AT A MASS IN ST. MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL, THE ROUND-DOMED BYZANTINE CHURCH IN WHICH FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE OLD RED-BRICK CATHEDRAL WAS FILLED BY A NOON-HOUR CONGREGATION OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS FOR THE LOW MASS, SAID BY FR. ARNOLD DE PORTER.

THEY KNELT IN SORROWFUL SILENCE, SOME WEEPING, AS THE PRIEST INTONED:

"O LORD, BE MERCIFUL TO THE SOUL OF YOUR SERVANT ROBERT F. KENNEDY, FOR WHOM THIS MASS IS OFFERED."

THE CONGREGATION JOINED IN CHANTING AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PRAYER:

"MAY LIGHT ETERNAL SHINE UPON HIM, O LORD, WITH YOUR SAINTS FOREVER. ETERNAL REST GRANT UNTO HIM, O LORD."

FR. DE PORTER READ THE WORDS OF CHRIST RECORDED IN ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL:

"BLESSED IS THE SERVANT WHOM THE MASTER FINDS AWAKE WHEN HE COMES."

"FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN FAITHFUL," SAID FR. DE PORTER, "LIFE IS NOT ENDED BUT MERELY CHANGED."

6/6--GE125P

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 29 JUN 17 1968

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
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OKENSALT

UPI-93

(SENATE DELEGATION)

WASHINGTON--SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GROUP OF SENATORS WILL FLY TO NEW YORK FOR SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S FUNERAL SERVICE AND THEN PARTICIPATE IN INTERMENT RITES HERE.

MANSFIELD SAID SENATORS "WILL GO UP IN A BODY, SATURDAY," BY AN AIR FORCE PLANE LEAVING EARLY IN THE MORNING. THEY WILL RETURN ON A SPECIAL CAR ON SEN. KENNEDY'S FUNERAL TRAIN, THE MONTANA LAWMAKER SAID, AND FORM A PART OF THE PROCESSION TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY WHERE KENNEDY IS TO BE BURIED.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER SAID HE THINKS "A VERY SIZEABLE NUMBER" OF SENATORS WILL ATTEND THE SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

6/6--TD123 5PED

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 29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Communists See Sickness in U.S.

From News Dispatches

A-6

Official Communist commentary on the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy interpreted it as an indictment of American society — where “man is wolf to man,” as an article in the Soviet paper Izvestia said.

Radio Hanoi said it laid bare the nature of a society which is full of crime and injustice.

The broadcast noted that Kennedy was a strong critic of the Johnson Administration's domestic and foreign policies, especially in regard to Vietnam.

Hinting at a high-level conspiracy, Radio Hanoi said the attack shows “the dirty face and tactics of U.S. politicians who will not hesitate to spill blood in order to even the score.”

Also Suggested

The theme of a plot, with President Johnson as the chief conspirator, was also suggested by one of the North Vietnamese correspondents at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam. Stanley Karnow reported to The Washington Post.

The North Vietnamese were quick, as were many other Communists, to draw a parallel with the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

While the official North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris meetings refused any official comment, Hanoi's correspondents were eager to discuss the matter with their Western colleagues, Karnow reported.

They showed not a sign of sympathy or compassion, he said, but were intensely interested in what effect the shooting would have on the American presidential campaign.

‘Way of Life’

The Izvestia article by its New York correspondent S. Kondrashov, said “It seems it has become a political

an everyday occurrence, a real American way of life to kill political figures in broad daylight in the sight of their relatives, before the television cameras and in the presence of large numbers of people.”

The government paper went on, “Imperialism carries violence within itself . . . This is a violence which brings incalculable suffering to all that is new and progressive, a violence which has its aim to kill all that is new and progressive.”

Kondrashov charged that by showing scenes of the wound-

ed Senator on television “the cruel society instantly turned a tragedy into a spectacle.”

Igor Orlov, commentator for the official Soviet news agency Tass, said there were still many unanswered questions about President Kennedy's assassination and asked “can one fully exclude the possibility that the attempt on Robert Kennedy was linked in some way with the President himself?”

Orlov also said the Los Angeles shooting called attention to the “political jungle of modern America where the murder of political leaders is becoming an increasingly frequent occurrence.”

Moscow Radio blamed the shooting on the “notorious freedom of capitalist society — the freedom to kill.”

The radio called the attack a “political crime” made possible by the “irresponsible convenience of the authorities” with “extremist ultra-rightwing forces.” It also linked it to the Senator's stand on Vietnam and civil rights.

Cautious Approval

Recently the official Soviet government attitude toward Sen. Kennedy has been one of cautious approval because of his criticism of the Johnson Administration.

The government denunciation of American life aside, the general reaction in Moscow to the shooting was one of deep shock and disappointment.

On Gorky Street, the main thoroughfare of the Soviet capital, an old woman burst into tears when she heard the news.

“Oh no,” she cried, “this is the second bratik (little brother), he was such a progressive and nice man.”

News media in the Eastern European Communist nations, as in Cuba, for the most part limited themselves to straightforward accounts of the developments in Los Angeles.

Kennedy is popular among both officials and ordinary citizens in the capitals of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Osgood Caruthers of The Los Angeles Times reported. Although a rich capitalist, he is known as a leading critic of the Vietnam war.

In Prague, radio and television programs were interrupted repeatedly to give bulletins on the events in Los Angeles.

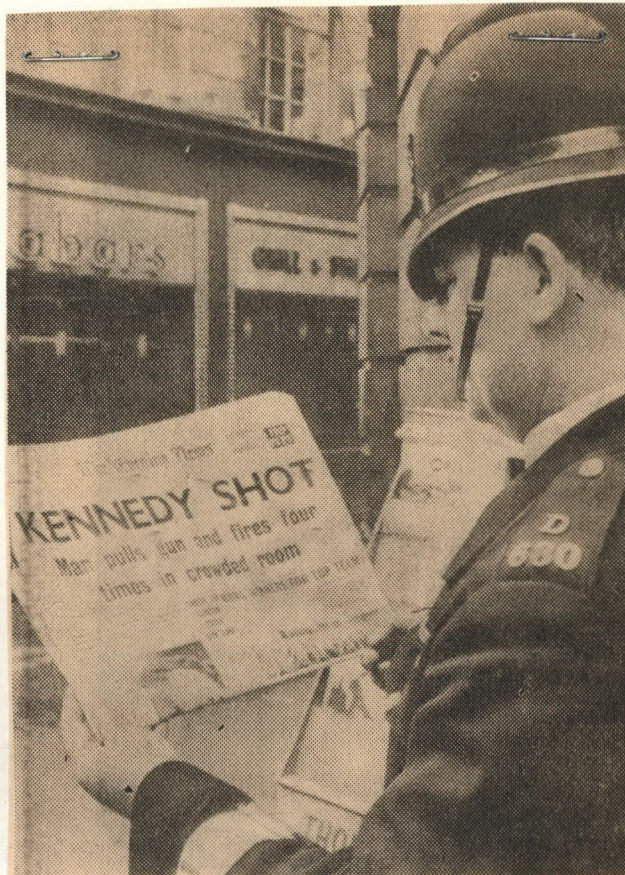
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



Associated Press

London "bobby" reads large headline of an afternoon paper telling of wounding of Sen. Kennedy by gunman.

Abroad, Grief Was

Mixed With Anger,

Suspicion of Plot

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The world reacted to the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy yesterday with a mixture of compassion, grief and outrage. Many raised questions of conspiracy.

The compassion and grief were the same as that expressed in connection with recent assassinations in the United States. The outrage was directed at the fact that society in this country holds such a potential for violence.

Official responses came in an outpouring of messages of condolence—from presidents and premiers throughout the world. Similar reactions came from the press and private citizens—but to many of these there was added a special concern for apparent lawlessness.

In the Communist world the shooting was seen as the result of sick society (Page A6). In Saigon, U.S. troops and South Vietnamese officials expressed concern for U.S. sanity, and for its future (Page A21).

The following reports represent the initial impact of the assassination attempt on a world fed the first hours' details by radio, television and newspapers.

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The Washington Post ☒
 Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☐
 The Evening Star (Washington) ☐
 The Sunday Star (Washington) ☐
 Daily News (New York) ☐
 Sunday News (New York) ☐
 New York Post ☐
 The New York Times ☐
 The Sun (Baltimore) ☐
 The Worker ☐
 The New Leader ☐
 The Wall Street Journal ☐
 The National Observer ☐
 People's World ☐

Date JUN 6 1968

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Author Gary Recalls Kennedy Forecast

PARIS, June 6 (Thursday) (UPI) — French author Romain Gary said today that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy told him two weeks ago he knew there would be an attempt on his life "sooner or later."

Gary, in a front-page article in the newspaper Le Figaro, said Kennedy made the comment in the Los Angeles home of film director John Frankenheimer.

"I know there will be an attempt sooner or later. Not so much for political reasons but by contagion and rivalry," Gary quoted Kennedy as saying.

OPEN SALT

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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

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Hers Could Be Called a Dynasty of Disaster

By BARBARA KOBER
Star Staff Writer

Mrs. Rose Kennedy has been called the mother of a dynasty — a dynasty now of disaster.

For the 78-year-old matriarch of the Kennedy family today, life must seem more than a mother's heart can bear.

The mother of a president and two senators has dressed too often in black.

She has watched too many coffins being sealed.

Yet she would probably talk more about the joys of her life than of the sorrows.

In fact, just eight months after the son she saw inaugurated president had been struck down by an assassin's bullet, she said in a story in The Star:

"Looking at the whole perspective, I have had a wonderful life."

Over the years, Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy has had to hide pain excruciating enough to shatter most mothers' hearts.

Always her grief has been public. But the public eyes that watched never saw her flinch.

She has born in silence the agony of violent death suffered by four of her children.

Once again she endures public anguish.

Again her remarkable courage sustained her as she and her husband were told of this disaster.

Ailing Joseph P. Kennedy, who will be 80 in September, sobbed quietly when told his son had been shot in California.

Mrs. Kennedy concealed her sorrow lest she

further upset her invalid husband, another of her heartaches since his paralyzing stroke ~~several~~ years ago.

She first learned the news of the attempted assassination from her niece Anne Gargan when she awoke to attend 7 a.m. mass at St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church in Hyannis.

A short time later her youngest son, Sen. Edward Kennedy, telephoned from California with details. His father overheard the conversation. He cried for a few moments.

It was like living again the tragedy of almost five years ago in Dallas.

After mass, Mrs. Kennedy remained in the chapel sitting, small and alone, among the empty wooden pews.

Mrs. Kennedy bore nine children. Today four are dead.

A fifth Rosemary, is in an institution for the mentally retarded.

The Kennedys' oldest son, Joseph Jr., was killed on a flying mission over Europe during the second World War.

Kathleen, wife of the Marquis of Hartington, died in an airplane crash 10 years ago in southern France. Her husband had been killed in action in France four years earlier.

Just six months after the late President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, the youngest Kennedy son, Edward, was critically injured in a plane crash.

After months of recuperation and treatment — watched over again by a heartsick mother — the young Senator recovered.

And now, once again, she suffers in quiet dignity.

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



Senator Edward M. Kennedy escorts his mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy, from St. Francis Xavier church in Hyannisport after they attend services following the late President Kennedy's assassination.

FATALISM COULDN'T SLOW HIM

Bobby Always Aware It Might Happen

By HAYNES JOHNSON
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES—Before the end Frank Mankiewicz, that kind and patient press secretary, was saying Bob Kennedy was "extremely critical as to life."

Frank was fatigued. He is a better man with words than that. Bob Kennedy always had a critical relationship with life, although critical is not the precise word. Vital would be more like it.

They used to say that about his brother, but Bob was always the one who charged through life. With John Kennedy, it was more an impression of vigor than reality. He was always in pain. The pain Bob felt was internal; you had to know him to feel it.

He was the supreme fatalist. He performed despite—or because of—it, but who can say how much of that constant knowledge of fate, of life and death, of the Kennedys and the world drove him to climb those mountains, take those rapids, plunge into those jungles, fly those small planes out of those wayward airports.

Just Keep Going

There are those who say Bob used to talk about the possibility of his assassination, and likened it to Russian roulette. You just kept going every day, no matter what happened, he said.

I never heard him use that analogy, but he often spoke in similar terms. Who could say what would happen to him or his political career, he would say, this year or two years or more from now? Who knows, he might not even be alive?

He took risks. He experienced near misses.

On the day before he entered the presidential race this year, he was in a car riding along a Long Island superhighway at speeds exceeding the legal limit of 60. Suddenly, the car struck something lying in the road, snapping the brake shaft. The driver rode the car to a stop while the other speeding vehicles swerved

around the Kennedy one. It was close.

The same sort of near miss happened two years before on the superhighway from Buffalo to the airport. That time it was a blowout at speeds above 70. There were others. On such occasions, Kennedy would get that far-away look in his eye as if to say: "Almost, almost."

That is why, perhaps, his

shooting came as no great surprise. Another bullet in the brain of another Kennedy. It was, somehow, something pre-ordained. Unlike the first Kennedy assassination, Bob's brought no shattering feeling of disbelief. With him, you knew it always could happen.

All yesterday, they were saying, here in this gigantic journalistic death watch, a place of rumors and grim camaraderie, that Kennedy was paralyzed, or that if he lived he would never be the same driving person we had known.

That would be the most unacceptable thought of all. He never would have wanted to play it out that way.

Then they began writing the hold-for-release obituaries, the instant appraisals and summaries that are required when a major figure goes.

Kennedy Irony

Let only these anomalies be noted: It was Bob Kennedy's peculiar fate that he tried to bring about a reconciliation between blacks and whites, rich and poor, in this country and only succeeded in arousing ugly passions and smoldering suspicions. The candidate of compassion came over, ironically, as a threatening force.

Much was made of his ruthlessness and opportunism. He

was tough, all right. He made enemies. He hit hard. But he was also capable of the personal — and unpublicized — acts toward people who could never do him any good, politically or otherwise.

A public figure who had the capacity to cry over injustice or the cruelty of life can never be entirely bad. Bob Kennedy could weep at times. His friends loved him for that quality, and forgave him for his faults.

The rest of it will be told and retold. There is only this one horrible thought left.

From now on, when anyone speaks about the Kennedy assassination, you are going to have to say, "Which one?"

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date **JUN 6 1968**

62-587-A

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



—Associated Press

Joseph P. Kennedy sits with the three Kennedy sons (in 1939) who have died violently. Joseph

Jr.; Robert and John (left to right). The only son remaining is Sen. Edward Kennedy.

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IN OCCUPIED JORDAN

'My Blackest Day,' Suspect's Father Says

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan (UPI)—"This is the blackest day of my life," said Bishara Sirhan when he was told his son is accused of fatally shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y.

The father said of his son:

"He deserves his fate if he did do what you are saying.

"I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass." His youngest son, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is being held by Los Angeles, Calif., police for the shooting.

The Arab talked to a reporter in the house where he has lived

for 10 years, a decade in which he has not seen his five sons and the wife he divorced. They are in the United States.

"The more I think about it, the less it makes sense," he said.

"My son was a talented boy.

My son was talented, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

Local Arab police were quoted as saying that young Sirhan had shown signs of rebellion before leaving for the United States.

One was quoted as saying, "This boy spoke out against King Hussein's rule then. But no one took him seriously."

O'KENSALT

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Date JUN 6 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Detroit American
 (Polish Daily News)
 5 Detroit, Michigan

FBI Filtering Shooting For Conspiracy

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that the FBI is investigating the attempted assassination of Senator Kennedy, including the possibility that it may have been a conspiracy.

"We have no evidence of a conspiracy, only the evidence of this individual action but every lead will be followed, no stone will be left unturned, to uncover all the evidence that will show every involvement in the commission of this act," he said.

FBI involvement in the investigation has a legal basis in civil rights protection.

OKENSA LT

Date: **June 6, 1968**
 Edition: **Thursday**
 Author:
 Editor: **Ray Pearson**
 Title:

Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office: **detroit**
☐ Being Investigated

79 JUN 17 1968

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

What the Surgeons Faced

By JUDITH RANDAL
Star Staff Writer

The precise cause of Robert F. Kennedy's death from an assassin's bullet at 1:44 a.m. PDT remained unknown this morning, but it was probably the damage to the senator's brain stem.

The brain stem is in the lower part of the head and has three main divisions. Together they are the mediator between the brain centers above them and the bodily functions below.

Kennedy was at least partially paralyzed on the left side. This indicates that the right side of the medulla oblongata—the portion of the brain stem that is an extension of the spinal cord—was probably injured beyond repair. It is in the medulla that nerve fibers originating in the brain cross from one side of the spinal cord to the other.

A Critical Function

Nerves in the medulla also play a decisive role in maintaining the body's vital signs—heart rate, breathing and blood pressure.

The evidence available to the public also suggests that the midbrain—the topmost portion of the brain stem—was partly damaged by the bullet. There were reports that the senator's eyes might not track properly and it is from the medulla that much of this control must stem.

Between the midbrain and the medulla is an oval-shaped structure known as the pons or bridge. It gets its name from its job as the central link between the lower brain stem and the cerebrum and cerebral cortex above.

What damage there was, if any, to the pons is not known. But the report that the sena-

tor's face was partially paralyzed is suggestive.

The outlook for Kennedy was grim from the start and even had he survived he never would have fully recovered. But looking back on the tragedy a number of factors were present that seemed to be cause for hope.

Velocity of Bullet

Head wounds caused by bullets that travel at high speeds are almost invariably fatal within moments. The bullet that felled Kennedy was of low to medium-velocity. This, at least bought time.

So did the senator's consciousness immediately following the assassination attempt. That he could speak and clasp a rosary before lapsing into unconsciousness, and then withstand two trips by ambulance indicated to doctors that they might be able to help him pull through.

On the other hand, their decision to operate immediately, was proof of the ominous nature of the wound. The most imminent danger of a bullet wound in the head is not the bullet itself, but the hemorrhaging and blood clots that may follow.

Apparently these complications developed so rapidly that the doctors felt immediate surgery was needed.

The surgeons then followed the path of the bullet, seeking to extract it and also to remove blood clots that might lead to mounting pressure within the brain. At least one large clot was removed.

They must also have sought to take out the bone chips and hair that traveled with bullet. These posed a grave risk of infection.

Together with the bullet and

tissue which the bullet had turned to jelly, they had to be removed.

But despite the almost four hours of surgery, Kennedy never regained consciousness or showed any noticeable improvement. Electroencephalograms—brainwave tests—and other diagnostic measurements also were made but were "inconclusive."

It was learned late yesterday from a television interview with Dr. J. Lawrence Poole, a neurosurgeon at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, that the bullet had injured Kennedy's cerebellum and right cerebral hemisphere.

Poole had talked by telephone with Dr. Henry Cuneo, one of the team of surgeons who operated on Kennedy at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles, and said he had been authorized to talk about the more ominous developments.

This, too, was discouraging news, as was the report that one of the major arteries in the brain stem had been sev-

Often Reversible

However, damage to the cerebellum, the large division of the brain to the rear of the head which is important to muscular coordination—is often reversible with time.

And while the injury to the right cerebral hemisphere was also cause for concern, the damage was not to the dominant side. The right cerebral hemisphere controls motion on the left side. Kennedy was right-handed. Had he survived the injury to the brain stem, and his intellect been preserved, he might well have learned to compensate. He was that sort of man.

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Date **JUN 6 1968**

79 JUN 17 1968

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Greece

Greeks See Attack With Junta's Eyes

By Alfred Friendly **A-4**
 Washington Post Foreign Service

ATHENS—Greeks met the news of the shooting of Sen. Kennedy with incredulity, horror and an almost automatic attempt to justify as admirable, in contrast, the enforced and regimented orderliness under their own military dictatorship.

For two weeks, the "colonels government" has been pushing the propaganda theme that under its regime Greece has experienced none of the current turmoil in Europe and America. The lesson apparently sunk home. For dozens of Athenians the first comment Wednesday on hearing the news was, in effect, "Thank God we are spared such things happening here any longer."

The realization that Greeks would have precisely such a reaction was the secondary despairing consideration, after their initial reaction of grief and sympathy, of officers at the American Embassy here.

A Greek woman opposed to the government was telephoning a friend later and venting precisely the sentiment that the diplomats anticipated. "Those gangsters

~~in America!~~ At least the junta has prevented such a thing here."

To Greeks generally, however, the Kennedy name continues to evoke vast affection.

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79 JUN 17 1968

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THE ELDER KENNEDYS NOTIFIED

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.— Mrs. Rose Kennedy was told of the death of her son, Robert F. Kennedy, early today by her niece, Ann Gargan, and shortly after went to the 7 a.m. Mass at St. Francis Xavier Church in nearby Hyannis.

More than 100 persons were at the little white church where Sen. Kennedy, even when he was attorney general of the United States, at times served as an altar boy.

She appeared very shaken at being told that the third of her four sons had met death violently.

She had been in touch by telephone with her only surviving son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who was at his older brother's bedside when he died early today.

It was 6 a.m., a family spokesman said, when Miss Gargan awakened Mrs. Kennedy to tell her of Robert's death.

His father, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, incapacitated by a stroke for the past 6½ years, was not awakened immediately to be told of the death.

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62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
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79 JUN 17 1968

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House to Pass Anti-Crime Bill Today

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Stirred up by the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the House hurled an angry challenge at the Supreme Court yesterday and set the stage for swift and final congressional adoption today of crime control legislation.

Demands for "law and order" overwhelmed the protests of House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) who assailed the bill as a "cruel hoax" loaded with unconstitutional and ill-considered provisions.

The controversial measure—already approved by the Senate—includes some gun controls, far-reaching new wire-tapping authority, grants of law enforcement funds to the states, and a sharp blow at Supreme Court decisions protecting the rights of criminal suspects. An earlier House bill did not contain the gun, wire-tapping or anti-court provisions.

Yesterday's showdown came on a move by Celler to send the legislation to a Senate-House conference where he had hoped to blunt the Senate provisions aimed at the Court.

The House refused Celler's plea for a conference by a roll call vote of 317 to 60. The decision opened the door for a Republican plan to accept the Senate-approved measure without changes today and send it to the White House.

Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.), who led in urging House adoption of the bill as it stands, said the attack on Kennedy emphasized its urgency.

"Let no watery sentiment," he told an applauding chamber, "inhibit the judgment we make this afternoon."

The measure would prohibit interstate mail order sales of handguns—such as the one that felled Kennedy—and ban over-the-counter sales in a state to minors and non-residents.

The debate was full of ironies. No one knew whether the limited gun controls in the bill would have kept Kennedy's assailant from getting the gun. Apparently they would not have, since it seems to have been acquired privately.

One Congressman after another called especially for gun controls, but their underlying demands went far beyond that to embrace all of the Senate bill's controversial provisions.

Similarly, anger over the attack on Kennedy exploded in all directions. The wave of reaction on the House floor jumped from there to crime in the streets to the Poor People's campaigners who berated Attorney General Ramsey Clark earlier this week at the Justice Department.

"The pendulum has swung too far," protested Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R-Ore.). The Nation, he complained, has allowed "a permissive attitude toward criminals and law-breakers" to get out of hand.

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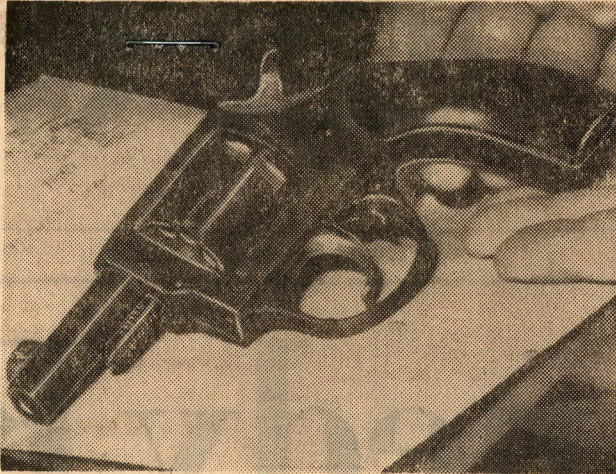
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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62-587-A-

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Associated Press

Los Angeles police said this eight-shot .22-caliber revolver was taken early yesterday from Sirhan Sirhan, suspect in the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The provisions aimed at the Supreme Court would override recent rulings on such issues as advising suspects of their right to counsel or their right to remain silent and the restriction of prosecution use of confessions.

The measure would permit police in Federal jurisdictions and the District of Columbia to hold suspects for up to six hours before arraigning them and authorize trial judges to overlook such delays if they consider confessions obtained during the interim otherwise voluntary.

Celler called the steps "infamous" and contended the

Supreme Court would simply declare them unconstitutional again. "In this contest," he maintained, "Congress cannot be the winner."

House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) responded hotly.

"I refuse to concede that the elected representatives of the people cannot be the winner in a confrontation with the Supreme Court," Ford said. "Let this vote today be the battlefield."

Passage of the bill will put President Johnson on the spot. It bears little resemblance to his initial "safe streets" proposal for Federal law enforce-

ment funds that the House passed last year after calling for "block grants" to be parceled out by the states.

This and other departures from Mr. Johnson's past positions has led to speculation that he might veto the measure.

There was no stopping it in the House. Rep. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) pointed out that the emotion on the House floor "amounts to a passion and is not going to be denied."

But he said he hoped it would be clear that its "backdrop is not the Ambassador Hotel (where Kennedy was shot) but the streets of America's cities from coast to coast."

The bill was, nonetheless, described by several as a "tribute" to Kennedy, who had opposed the restrictions on the Supreme Court rulings and urged tighter gun controls.

The House began the session at noon with a succession of speakers voicing their shock at the shooting in Los Angeles.

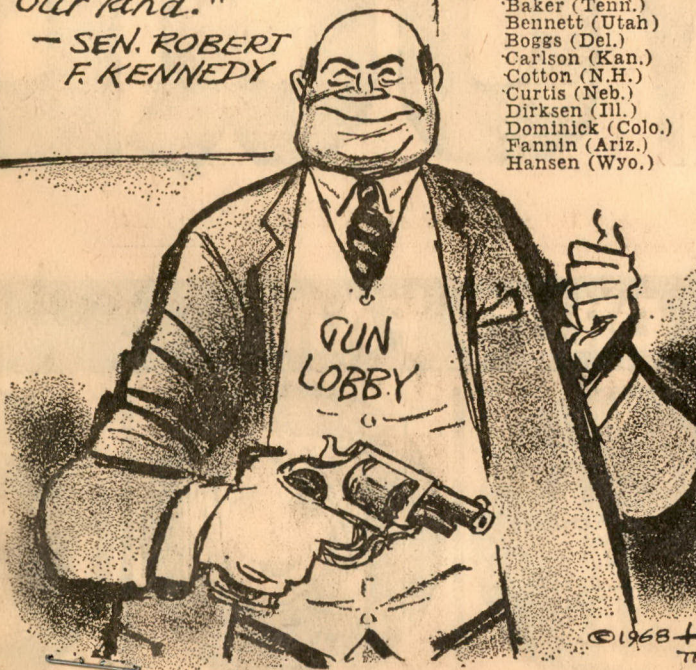
Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) drew a parallel between the shooting and the tactics of minority groups that advocate violence to win their demands.

"Without law and order," he said, "chaos will result." Recalling President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, the Speaker said he felt now the same way he did then when he wondered aloud, "My God, what are we coming to?"

A BILL TO STOP
MAIL-ORDER TRAFFIC
IN FIREARMS "would
save hundreds of
lives in this country
and spare thousands
of families all across
this land the grief
and heartbreak that
may come from the
loss of a husband,
a son, a brother or
a friend.

It is time that
we wipe this stain
of violence from
our land."

— SEN. ROBERT
F. KENNEDY



VOTE TO KILL SEN. TED KENNEDY'S PROPOSAL TO BAN INTERSTATE MAIL-ORDER SALES OF ALL GUNS

May 16, 1968:

Democrats

Anderson (N.M.)	Cannon (Nev.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Church (Idaho)
Bayh (Ind.)	Eastland (Miss.)
Bible (Nev.)	Ellender (La.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Ervin (N.C.)
Byrd (Va.)	Gruening (Alaska)
Hart (Mich.)	McGovern (S.D.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Metcalfe (Mont.)
Hill (Ala.)	Muskie (Maine)
Holland (Fla.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Jordan (N.C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Mansfield (Mont.)	Stennis (Miss.)
McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
McGee (Wyo.)	Moss (Utah)
Morse (Ore.)	Hollings, (S.C.)

Republicans

Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper
Baker (Tenn.)	(Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Carlson (Kan.)	Miller (Iowa)
Cotton (N.H.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Scott (Pa.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Tower (Tex.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____ JUN 6 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

The Shooting of Senator Kennedy A-20

As the hospital bulletins grew more grave and Senator Kennedy struggled for life through yesterday's interminable hours, it was safer and more sensible to think about the man than about the meaning of his shooting, which had no meaning by itself. It was safer and more sensible to dwell upon his performance and his bright promise than to search in this senseless act for some pattern, some lesson, some dark insight into our society and our times. There may well be some meaning in it all—in the tragedy that has dogged his life and in the violence which has visited itself with such caprice upon the country. Or there may, as Shakespeare said, be none. "As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods. They kill us for their sport."

In any case, the meaning surely is not that the United States is in anarchy, or that the world has gone mad. This is the stuff of public comment forced upon leading figures while they are still in shock. The wisest among them will think better of it. And they must, for a nation perilously close to hysteria cannot deal rationally with a crisis of crime and violence which cries out for reason and restraint.

If the shooting of Senator Kennedy should bring sensible gun laws, so much the better; the need for them however does not stand on one, or three or three hundred homicides by firearm; it stands on the record in every American city, every night. If the shooting of Senator Kennedy should bring more common sense and less emotion to deliberations on a Crime Bill, so much the better, but the need for such a bill was plain enough before Senator Kennedy was shot. If, indeed, it should force upon the whole Nation, those who govern and those who are governed, a fundamental reassessment of the crime problem in all its complexity, again so much the better, for the need here is to be found in things as innocent as the relish with which the

most garish crime fare is served up to delighted audiences by movie houses, television and the press.

In short, if the tragedy in Los Angeles should be the cause, in whatever degree, of a great national awakening to the evils of extremism and violence on the campus or on the street, of a national resolution to plumb the depth of this problem and to deal with it, so much the better. For there can be no denying that there is abroad in this land a nameless virulence which feeds upon itself.

In this sense the crime in Los Angeles and the lawlessness that afflicts the whole Nation are of a piece. But only in a sense. For the tragedy in Los Angeles does not tell us anything we did not know about the wider malady. It tells us once

again to act. But the Nation's first response also warns us not to be too quick to lacerate ourselves with cries of anarchy or too ready to delude ourselves with empty promises of law and order at any cost. Senator Kennedy would scorn such easy answers. Still less would he draw the simpler lesson that he should have somehow been more careful for he has ever been the zestful warrior, and a fatalist.

Later will be time enough to sort out all the consequences of this tragedy. For now, it is enough to remember that the best of him—the subtle humor, the quiet courage, the sense of dedication, and the warmth—was rarely more evident than on Tuesday night when he had won, as he had always to win to be at peace with himself.

For now, it is enough to pray that this Nation will not lose a man who stirred such strong passions in large part because his own passion to move and improve his country and the world was so strong.

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79 JUN 17 1968

Cops Identify Silent Suspect As Jordanian

Los Angeles, June 5 (Special)—The gunman seized at the Ambassador Hotel this morning was identified later today by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty as Sirhan Sirhan, 23, a Jordanian immigrant living in Pasadena. U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said he had no evidence of a conspiracy.

Taken to police headquarters, he refused for hours to say anything but "yes." Then he became more talkative, though not about the shooting. He was held on \$250,000 bail.

"The suspect has been identified," Yorty disclosed. "His name appears to be Sirhan Sirhan. He is 23 years old. The identification was made by a man who says he is his brother, and by one other person. . . . They live at 606 Howard St. (Pasadena). They have lived in Jerusalem."

Police Note Court Rulings

Yorty said the police were acting carefully, conscious of recent Supreme Court decisions regarding the rights of defendants, and had fully complied with all instructions. Sirhan was cautioned and advised of his rights.

Yorty identified Sirhan's brother as Munier (Joe) Sirhan. He said police traced the brothers, and another brother, Adel, through the gun used by the assailant.

The mayor said four \$100 bills were found on Sirhan, "with which he was planning on leaving if he could get away." He said Sirhan also carried a Pasadena newspaper clipping unfavorable to Kennedy, who has urged more United States aid to Israel in its conflict with the Arab nations.

Quit Job as Stock Clerk

Newsman tracing Sirhan's activities in Pasadena learned he had been a retail stock clerk until he quit his job in February or March. He had filed a claim for severance pay, but it had been denied.

A man reported to be Sirhan's former supervisor described the suspect as a "revolutionary" who was very bitter about the Arab

defeat in last June's Arab-Israeli war.

A key found in Sirhan's pockets—which held nothing else but a few scraps of paper—was found to fit an old car owned by an Ambassador Hotel employee. The employee was questioned, but police could find no link to the crime.

In Washington, records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service showed that Sirhan was born March 10, 1943, in Jordan. He was admitted to the United States as a permanent resident on Jan. 12, 1957, at New York City.

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People's World _____

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79 JUN 17 1968



Suspect in shooting of Sen. Kennedy is removed from Ambassador Hotel

UPI Telephoto

W. W. Smith
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VIOLENCE 6/6 NX

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VIOLENCE IN AMERICA: A NATION'S "TRAGIC PHENOMENON"

BY RONALD G. COHEN

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

"WE ARE A VIOLENT PEOPLE WITH A VIOLENT HISTORY, AND THE INSTINCT FOR VIOLENCE HAS SEEPED INTO THE BLOODSTREAM OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE," SAID ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR., THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNING HISTORIAN AND AN AIDE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"THE WHOLE CULTURE HAS CHANGED THE VIOLENCE SYNDROME INTO A COOL, GUILTLESS ROUTINE OF DISPOSING OF PROBLEMS BY DISPOSING OF THE PEOPLE WHO CAUSE THE PROBLEMS," SAID ALBERT BANDURA, A PSYCHOLOGIST AND PROFESSOR AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

"I DON'T WEEP OFTEN, BUT TODAY, IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SUNSHINE, I WEPT FOR MY COUNTRY THAT HAS DECLINED SO MUCH IN ITS MORALITY AND SPIRITUALITY," SAID EVANGELIST BILLY GRAHAM.

"WHAT IN THE NATURE OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF OUR SOCIETY MAKES POSSIBLE SUCH MURDER AND VIOLENCE? ASKED PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF A HIGH-LEVEL COMMISSION TO STUDY VIOLENCE IN AMERICA-- "THIS TRAGIC PHENOMENON."

THESE MEN ALL SPOKE WEDNESDAY IN THE FLUSH OF DISBELIEF THAT SWEEPED THE NATION AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT UPON SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. THEY SPOKE IN SORROW, BUT THEY SPOKE WITH REASON AND RESTRAINT.

THEY EXPRESSED THE INCREASINGLY WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT VIOLENCE IS NOT AN OCCASIONAL ISOLATED TRAGEDY, -BUT IS INGRAINED- PERHAPS IRREVERSIBLY--IN THE FABRIC OF AMERICAN LIFE.

BLACK POWER ADVOCATE H. RAP BROWN SAID IT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO:

"VIOLENCE IS AS AMERICAN AS CHERRY PIE."

PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, EDUCATORS, HISTORIANS, CLERGYMEN REPLYING TO A UPI SURVEY SEEMED TO AGREE.

AND SOME STATISTICS SEEMED TO BEAR THEM OUT.

LAST YEAR IN AMERICA, SOME 5,600 PERSONS DIED OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

IN BRITAIN THERE WERE FEWER THAN 30, IN BELGIUM FEWER THAN 12, IN FRANCE FEWER THAN 20, ACCORDING TO SEN. JOSEPH TYDINGS, D-MD.

"IT'S INSANE," HE SAID. "YOU TALK ABOUT THE GOOD OLD PIONEER DAYS...BUT WE DON'T LIVE IN THE OLD PIONEER DAYS WHEN EVERYBODY'S A VIGILANTE AND YOU SHOOT THEM UP."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

"I THINK WE'VE GOT TO COME TO OUR SENSES."

OTHERS AGREED THAT THE PREOCCUPATION WITH GUNS AND VIOLENCE MIGHT BE ALMOST AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON.

DR. DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, A GOVERNOR OF THE LEMBERG CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AT BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, SAID AMERICANS NOT ONLY CONDONE VIOLENCE, "WE LOVE IT."

"WE LOVE TO FIGHT. THE FRONTIER DAYS MADE THE GUN MANLY," HE SAID. "IN FRANCE THEY CAN RIOT FOR THREE WEEKS AND ONLY TWO PEOPLE GET KILLED. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MANY WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED HERE?"

ABRAHAMSON SAID AMERICA'S STRESS ON MATERIALISM BREEDS VIOLENCE.

"WE'RE NOT A MELTING POT, WE'RE A DAMNED PRESSURE COOKER. OUR SOCIETY IS NOT BUILT ON THE RESTRAINTS OF FAMILY OR CLASS. IT'S BUILT ON SUCCESS. IF YOU DON'T HAVE IT, YOU'RE FRUSTRATED."

"FRUSTRATION, THE WET NURSE OF VIOLENCE."

SEVERAL AUTHORITIES SAID THAT TELEVISION AND OTHER MASS MEDIA MUST SHARE THE BLAME FOR THE VIOLENCE SYNDROME IN THE NATION.

STANFORD'S BANDURA, AN EXPERT ON THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN, CALLED IT "A FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER."

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW WE CAN STOP IT," HE SAID. "I REMEMBER TESTIMONY (AT SENATE HEARINGS) IN WHICH A MOTHER WAS EXPLAINING TO HER DAUGHTER, BROUGHT UP ON TELEVISION, THAT HER GRANDFATHER HAD DIED. SHE TESTIFIED THAT THE LITTLE GIRL'S REACTION WAS 'WHO SHOT HIM?'"

DR. HERBERT A. OTTO, A CHICAGO PSYCHOLOGIST, SAID THE CONTINUED STRESS ON VIOLENCE BY MASS MEDIA IS MAKING "AMERICA ACCEPT VIOLENT ACTS AS COMMONPLACE."

A RECENT STUDY OF 195 TELEVISION CARTOONS, HE SAID, SHOWED 1,430 ACTS OF VIOLENCE, INCLUDING KILLINGS, PHYSICAL ASSAULTS, VERBAL ASSAULTS AND HARMFUL PRANKS.

"THE MOST IMPRESSIONABLE MEMBERS OF THE NATION, THE YOUTH OF AMERICA, CAN OFTEN BE FOUND VIEWING CARTOONS WHERE VIOLENCE IS BEING PERPETRATED AT ABOUT THE RATE OF ONE VIOLENT INCIDENT EVERY 50 SECONDS," OTTO SAID.

A PSYCHIATRIST FROM CHICAGO, DR. THADDENS KOSTRUBA, AGREED: "EVERY TV WESTERN HAS A MURDER."

DR. KENNETH KENNISTON, A YALE MEDICAL CENTER PSYCHOLOGIST, SAID THE TELEVISION SET HAS GIVEN TO VIOLENCE AN "IMMEDIACY" THAT "SECRETLY INTERESTS AND PLEASES" MANY PERSONS.

DR. CARLTON W. ORCHINIK, MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANT FOR THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT, SAID HE BELIEVES THAT TELEVISION DOES NOT ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE BUT BRINGS ABOUT AN INDIFFERENCE TO IT.

"WE CAN SEE SCENE AFTER SCENE OF GANGSTERISM, AND WE CAN IGNORE IT BECAUSE IT DOES NOT SEEM TO TOUCH US."

SCHLESINGER, A CLOSE FRIEND OF ROBERT KENNEDY, SPOKE WEDNESDAY AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES FOR 48 DOCTORAL GRADUATES AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

HE CALLED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "THE MOST FRIGHTENING ON THIS PLANET."

"WE ARE A FRIGHTENING PEOPLE BECAUSE WE HAVE ALREADY IN THIS DECADE MURDERED THE TWO OF OUR CITIZENS (PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.) WHO STOOD PRE-EMINENTLY BEFORE THE WORLD AS THE EMBODIMENTS OF AMERICAN IDEALISM -- AND BECAUSE LAST NIGHT WE TRIED TO MURDER A THIRD."

"WE ARE A FRIGHTENING PEOPLE BECAUSE THE ATROCITIES WE COMMIT TROUBLE SO LITTLE OUR OFFICIAL SELFRIGHTEOUSNESS, OUR INVINCIBLE CONVICTION OF OUR MORAL INFALLIBILITY," SCHLESINGER SAID.

"IT IS ALMOST AS IF A PRIMAL CURSE HAS BEEN FIXED ON OUR NATION. WE ARE A VIOLENT PEOPLE WITH A VIOLENT HISTORY, AND THE INSTINCT FOR VIOLENCE HAS SEEPED INTO THE BLOODSTREAM OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE."

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DR. ARNOLD FREEDMAN, CHIEF OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL IN PITTSBURGH, CALLED VIOLENCE "A REFLECTION OF OUR EMPHASIS ON COMPETITION AS A WAY OF LIFE AS OPPOSED TO COOPERATION -- LIKE TWO DOGS WHO FIGHT OVER A SCRAP OF BREAD RATHER THAN SHARE WHAT THEY HAVE.

"WITH THE COMPETITIVE URGE YOU ARE BOUND TO GET AGGRESSION AND HOSTILITY," HE ADDED. "COMPETITION IS USEFUL SINCE IT ENCOURAGES US TO PRODUCE, BUT THIS IS AT A COST OF TEARING PEOPLE DOWN."

A SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, DR. JEREMY FELT, SAID THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION WAS "ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH THE VIOLENT HISTORY OF AMERICA," ADDING THAT VIOLENCE HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY "INSTITUTIONALIZED" IN THE NATION THROUGH AMERICA'S COWBOY-AND-INDIAN FOLKLORE.

A UV COLLEAGUE, DR. M.W. PERRINE, A PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, AGREED.

HE TRACED THE VIOLENT SETTLING OF GRIEVANCES BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE EARLY WEST. SO DID DR. MICHAEL O. SAWYER, PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL LAW AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

DR. JOHN SPIEGEL, DIRECTOR OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY'S LEMBERG CENTER, BLAMED THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON THE NATION'S "GUN FETISH."

HE SAID THERE IS AN EMOTIONAL ADDICTION TO USE GUNS, "AS STRONG AS ANY OTHER ADDICTION, SUCH AS DRUGS." HE SAID THERE WAS ALSO AN "EMOTIONAL HABITUATION TO USE VIOLENCE IN GENERAL, PARTICULARLY THROUGH GUNFIRE, IN THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS."

HIS COLLEAGUE AT THE CENTER, DR. RALPH W. CONANT, SAID THAT SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN IN 1865, ONE FIFTH OF AMERICA'S PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN MURDERED AND ONE-THIRD HAVE HAD ATTEMPTS MADE ON THEIR LIVES.

LOUIS W. KOENIG, PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, SAID ASSASSINATIONS TEND TO BE ATTEMPTED BY PERSONS "WHO HAVE THEIR OWN SLANT ON PUBLIC POLICY, THEN TAKE IT OUT ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE."

SOME FELT BLAMING AN ENTIRE NATION WAS TOO BROAD AN INDICTMENT FOR THE ATROCITY OF A SINGLE PERSON.

CALIFORNIA GOV. RONALD REAGAN SAID HE WAS IN "GREAT DISAGREEMENT" WITH THOSE WHO BELIEVE AMERICANS WOULD FEEL "A COLLECTIVE SENSE OF GUILT" FOR KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. ON A NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAM WEDNESDAY NIGHT HE DEPLORED THE SHOOTING AS "SENSELESS AND SAVAGE," BUT ADDED:

"TWO-HUNDRED MILLION AMERICANS DID NOT DO THIS. ONE YOUNG MAN DID IT, AND FOR NOT EVEN AN AMERICAN REASON," A REFERENCE TO THE FACT THE ALLEGED GUNMAN WAS AN ANTI-ISRAELI JORDANIAN EXILE FROM JERUSALEM.

DR. FERNANDO G. TORGERSO, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE ASSASSINATIONS ARE PART OF THE NATURE OF AMERICA.

"THESE ARE GUYS WHO ARE COMPLETELY CRAZY. AMERICA IS NOT AT ALL A VIOLENT SOCIETY."

EVEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON, IN HIS NATIONAL ADDRESS, ABSOLVED AMERICANS OF A COLLECTIVE BLAME IN THE RASH OF ASSASSINATIONS AND ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS.

BUT HE SAID IT WOULD BE "WRONG--IT WOULD BE SELF-DECEPTIVE--TO IGNORE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAWLESSNESS, HATRED AND THIS ACT OF VIOLENCE."

SAID JOHNSON:

"LET US PURGE THE HOSTILITY FROM OUR HEARTS--AND PRACTICE MODERATION WITH OUR TONGUES."

THE PRESIDENT ADDED:

"LET US--FOR GOD'S SAKE--RESOLVE TO LIVE UNDER THE LAW. LET US PUT AN END TO VIOLENCE--AND TO THE PREACHING OF VIOLENCE...THIS NATION AND ITS PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED GRIEVOUSLY FROM VIOLENCE AND ASSASSINATION."

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Cheers... Shots...

A-8

The Hospital

by Richard Harwood
 Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 5—It happened in a kitchen passageway in the Ambassador Hotel. It was a little after midnight here on the Pacific Coast and Robert Kennedy was looking forward to a small party with a few newspaper reporters and some other friends.

He had been in good spirits all evening, joking about his young wisdom as a campaign manager eight years ago and about his unwisdom as a candidate himself.

"I thought I knew everything then," he said, laughing. "Now all I know is what they tell me on television."

A few minutes later he went down to the Ambassador ballroom, greeted his followers, thanked them for his victory and walked into the kitchen on his way to a press conference in a room at the end of the passageway.

Budd Schulberg, the author, and Pete Hamill, a journalist, were a little in front of him. His wife Ethel was a few feet behind in a crowd of campaign workers and reporters.

Sen. Kennedy turned to a worker in the kitchen, shook his hand, and started to walk on.

At that moment a small young man thrust out his arm at full length and began firing rapidly with a small pistol. He was only five feet from the Senator.

We were about 20 feet away, the room to which Sen. Kennedy was going. The shots sounded like firecrackers, but somehow everyone sensed what had happened.

We ran into the passageway, and he was lying on the cement floor, bleeding from the right side of his head. He looked dead.

The kitchen erupted into madness. Jack Gullivan, a young Kennedy assistant, and George Plimpton, the writer, grabbed the gunman first. Roosevelt Grier, the enormous tackle for the Los Angeles Rams, slammed the man with the gun up against a serving cart and began wrestling for his gun.

Rafer Johnson, the Olympic hero, leaped on him, too. So did Bill Barry, the big and gentle Irishman who once worked for the FBI and who has been the only security man Sen. Kennedy has had in this campaign. He is a security man without a gun.

People were screaming: "Oh no! Oh no."

It looked like Grier and Johnson and Barry were beating the gunman to death, but they were just trying to get the gun.

When the shooting started, a newsman grabbed Mrs. Kennedy and pulled her back. When it was over she was lifted up and put down beside her husband. She knelt at his side. His sister, Jean Smith, appeared out of the hysterical crowd and knelt down beside him too. Someone put a paper

campaign hat under his head. Another man knelt down and began fanning the stricken Senator.

Suddenly, he regained consciousness for a moment and raised up on one of his legs. He asked people to give him air.

The fight with the gunman was still going on. Grier threw him on top of a serving cart, and people in the passageway rushed over to beat him and strangle him. Grier and Barry and Johnson knocked them back.

Barry took off his belt to use as a tourniquet, but it wasn't needed. People were crying out for a doctor and finally an ambulance arrived. It seemed like hours

had passed, but it was only a few minutes.

As Sen. Kennedy was lifted from the floor, he gained consciousness again and said, obviously in great pain: "Oh no, no, don't." Then he closed his eyes and was silent. He left behind, on the floor, a great pool of blood.

They took him down a service elevator and put him in an ambulance. Mrs. Kennedy got in beside him. So did Fred Dutton, who, more than anyone, has been managing the campaign.

In the front seat of the ambulance were Barry and Warren Rogers, the Washington correspondent for Look magazine.

It was, Rogers later said, a bumpy ride to Central Receiving Hospital, a mile or so away. Mrs. Kennedy gestured to Barry to tell him that her husband was finding it hard to breathe.

At the hospital, he was taken immediately to the emergency room. Doctors and nurses were waiting.

A surgeon, Dr. Albert Holt, said Kennedy was almost dead—comatose, in deep shock, not breathing and with virtually no blood pressure. Dr. Holt stood on a stool and began external heart massage. Kennedy was given adrenalin. A heart-lung machine was brought into use. "He revived," Dr. Holt said.

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Woman Is Sought In Slaying

BULLETIN

LOS ANGELES — An all-points bulletin was issued by the Los Angeles Police Department today for an unidentified white woman in connection with the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

The bulletin said: "Prior to the shooting, suspect (Sirhan Sirhan, who had been charged with the shooting) was observed with a female, Caucasian, 23 to 27 years old, 5 feet 6, wearing a white voile dress, three-quarter-length sleeves, with small blue polka dots, dark shoes and a bouffant-type hairdo. This female is not in custody."

By ROBERT WALTERS
 and JEREMIAH O'LEARY
 Star Staff Writers

His family immigrated to the United States in 1957 from the Middle East—that part of the world where the word "assassin" originated centuries ago.

One of his brothers says "all I know is he is a nice kid." His mother says "it can't be true. My son is a good boy. He has caused no trouble."

Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin describes him as "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid."

But a woman who worked with him in a California health food store says he was "a fanatic when it came to dis-

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cussion of religion and politics."

A co-worker at the Hollywood Park Race Track says he was "violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

Slowly, a picture has started to emerge of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian held in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Now under maximum security guard in a hospital ward at Los Angeles County Central Jail, he is charged with six counts of assault with attempt to commit murder.

Those charges were filed early yesterday morning, in the wake of the shooting spree which left Kennedy and five other persons wounded. Los Angeles officials were meeting today to determine what new charges should be filed as a result of the senator's death.

William L. Ritzi, a Los Angeles assistant district attorney, said the grand jury which will hear the case against Sirhan tomorrow will be asked by officials to return a murder indictment.

Sirhan, recovering from a broken index finger and sprained left ankle received in the melee following the shooting, was arraigned on the assault charges shortly after 7 a.m. yesterday.

He was taken under heavy police guard to the Los Angeles Hall of Justice, where he appeared before Municipal Judge Joan Dempsey Klein. Bail was set at \$250,000 and a public defender was called into the case by the judge, despite Sirhan's insistence that he did not want legal counsel.

The record shows Sirhan is 5 feet, 4 inches tall, weighs about 120 pounds, has a swarthy complexion and wiry or bushy hair. He was born March 19, 1944, in a small village in Palestine.

At the time, the area was ruled by Britain under the League of Nations mandate. With Britain's blessing, Jordan became a kingdom in 1946. Two years later the British mandate ended and the first Arab-Israeli war was fought.

After the Jordan-Israeli armistice was signed on April 3, 1949, Jordan kept an enclave of Palestinian territory, including Old Jerusalem and the village where Sirhan lived. Israeli forces took the territory last year in the six-day war that began June 5, a year to the day before Kennedy was shot.

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in this country shortly after another of the seemingly endless string of Middle East military and political crises.

That was the Suez crisis of 1956. Several months later, on Jan. 12, 1957, Sirhan and six other members of his family arrived in New York City and were admitted to the United

States as "permanent residents."

Including Sirhan, these were the father, mother, four sons and one daughter. Another son came to the U.S. later. The father has since returned to the Middle East and the daughter is dead. None of the others has been naturalized.

Permanent resident status is currently held by approximately 3.5 million persons, many of them refugees, who have immigrated to this country.

Those who enter the country as permanent residents enjoy all of the legal protection granted to full citizens and are required to pay taxes.

They cannot vote, but depending on immigration quotas, length of time spent in this country and other factors, they may be allowed to seek the status of naturalized citizen.

Sirhan's family traces its roots back to a small village called Silwan on the outskirts of Old Jerusalem, located in the West Bank sector seized by Israel from Jordan last June.

Arab sources say there are about 250 persons named Sirhan in the village, all members of branches of the same family.

Origin of "Assassins"

It was in that same part of the world, hundreds of years ago, that a secret order of Ismaili Moslems terrorized non-believers. They often were under the influence of hashish, and came to be known as "assassins" in a corruption of the word "hashish."

Over the past two decades, Middle East political assassinations have claimed the lives of numerous government leaders, monarchs and others, including the father of the current king of Jordan, who attempted to seek an accommodation with Israel.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty yesterday said that when police searched Sirhan following his arrest they found in one of his pockets an article by newspaper columnist David Lawrence on "Kennedy's dove position on Vietnam and his hawk position on the Middle East."

Yorty's press secretary, Tom Jordine, said the column attempted "to show Kennedy's inconsistencies in trying to win votes of all types of people." Also in Sirhan's possession, according to police, was a list of Kennedy's scheduled public appearances in California.

In his televised debate with Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy last Saturday night, Kennedy said "we have a commitment to Israel" and specifically urged the Johnson administration to send 50 supersonic Phantom jet planes to Israel.

Kennedy, perhaps more than any of the other declared candidates seeking the nomination for the presidency, had been an outspoken supporter of Israeli independence, but virtually all of the candidates have been in general agreement on a pro-Israel position.

Acting with the permission of Sirhan's family, police yesterday searched the Pasadena home and found two 9-by-12-inch spiral-bound notebooks similar to those used by students.

The notebooks, which Yorty said apparently belonged to Sirhan, contained 15 to 20

pages of handwritten notes and some doodling. Most of the notes were in English, but some were in Arabic, the mayor said.

He said the notebooks contained "many statements about assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," other comments of a pro-Arab and anti-Israel nature and some references "saying the suspect is sympathetic to communism, whether it be Russian, Chinese and so forth."

Finally, said the mayor, there was a notation made in one of the notebooks on either May 17 or 18 which was "a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Sen. Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

Those remarks by Yorty, made at a press conference, drew rebukes from both Reddin and A. L. Wirin, chief counsel of the Southern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, both of whom implied that such disclosures might be prejudicial to Sirhan's legal rights.

Sirhan was 12 years old when his family entered this country. He attended Longfellow Elementary School and John Muir High School in Pasadena and attended Pasadena City College. Several of his high school classmates described him as a good and polite student.

But Frank Celis Jr., who was in the sixth grade with Sirhan, recalled yesterday that "kids picked on him, telling him dirty words. He'd repeat them without knowing what they meant."

Still another classmate, a girl who attended high school with Sirhan but asked not to be identified, recalled yesterday that he was shy and fastidious about always wearing a white shirt. "He wouldn't hurt a fly," she said.

He worked at Organic Pasadena, an organic health food store located about 1½ blocks from the middle-income, tree-shaded street where the Sirhan family lives.

"He was a hard worker, honest and good-hearted—but nevertheless a fanatic when it came to discussions about religion and politics," recalled Mrs. Elsie Boyko, a former co-worker at the store. "But never would I think there was any violence in him."

Quit After Argument

John H. Weidner Jr., owner of the store, said Sirhan worked for him about seven months but quit last April in an argument over money. "We called him Sol around the store; everyone did," said Weidner.

"He was a good worker, an honest man, but he had a lot of complexes, mainly relating to Israel," added Weidner. "I think he did it (shot Kennedy) because he thought he was doing something for his country, but not necessarily the United States," added Weidner.

The store owner recalled that Sirhan "told me that when he was a child, he saw members of his family killed by Jews, and he had to flee Jordan when he was a child."

"He was not a citizen and didn't like the United States. You had to be careful not to walk on his feet. He wanted you to respect him intellectually. He was a man who said, 'I'm going to have my rights.'"

Sirhan was licensed in 1966 by the California Racing Commission as a "hot walker" and "exercise boy" to cool off horses which had become heated by running at Hollywood Park. He did not renew that license in 1967 or 1968, but apparently retained a strong interest in horse racing.

"He wanted to be a jockey, and the people around the track advised him to get a job on a farm where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said John Shear, a co-worker at Hollywood Park.

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," Shear added. "Since I wasn't interested in politics, I wouldn't discuss it, but he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

Thrown From Horse

Sirhan suffered head and back injuries when he was thrown from a horse on Sept. 25, 1966. He filed a claim with the Argonaut Insurance Co., which had earlier issued a policy in his name.

He was awarded \$2,000 on April 5 in settlement of a court suit stemming from that accident, but legal fees and other expenses reduced the size of the award to \$1,705.

Recalling that incident, Sirhan's mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, yesterday pointed to her right temple and said her son "hurt his head right here."

Mrs. Sirhan, a housekeeper at Westminster Presbyterian Nursery School in Pasadena, cried in shock when she learned of her son's arrest: "My son — it can't be. No. Oh, no."

Later she recalled that "ever since he had a fall about a year ago, he hasn't been the same. I can't talk to him."

Money in Possession

When Sirhan was taken into custody yesterday, he had in his possession four \$100 bills and about \$10 in small bills and change. Police believe the large bills may have been part of the award from the horse accident.

Also found in Sirhan's pocket was a key to a 1959 automobile parked near the Ambassador Hotel, where the assassination occurred.

Reddin said the car belonged to a hotel employe who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was shot. The employe was quoted by police as saying he did not know Sirhan and did not know how Sirhan got the key.

Reddin discounted speculation that others were involved in the shooting. "We are now reasonably sure that there's only one suspect," he said yesterday.

Conspiracy Discounted

The police chief also said he did not read any "sinister international aspects into the case — we still do not feel we are in a conspiratorial situation."

He said a check of official files showed no memberships on Sirhan's part in any subversive organizations "that we know of."

Immigration and Naturalization Service records list Sirhan's four brothers living in this country as Adel, Munir, Saidallah and Sharief.

Reddin said Munir and Adel

came to police voluntarily yesterday after seeing a picture of their brother on television following his arrest. They were cleared of any implication in the crime and released after questioning, police said.

Sirhan, Adel and Munir lived with their mother, Reddin said. Sharief lives in Highland Park, Calif., and Saidallah lives in New York, according to Reddin.

Marijuana Conviction

Munir was convicted on Oct. 12, 1966, in Superior Court of California on a state charge of possession of marijuana. He was sentenced to five years' probation.

As a result of that incident, the Immigration and Naturalization Service initiated deportation proceedings against him in January 1967, and last July a special inquiry officer ordered that Munir be deported.

However, Munir appealed the case to the Board of Immigration Appeals, which on May 27 remanded the case back to the special inquiry officer for further investigation because the California court had set aside Munir's guilty plea and ordered that jurisdiction be assumed by juvenile authorities.

Booked Previously

An investigator with the Los Angeles district attorney's office today said he was told by Pasadena police that Sirhan Sirhan had been taken into custody last December, but he declined to provide the season or charge.

Pasadena police said they had a "red flag" file on Sirhan, indicating he had been booked previously, but they said they could not confirm if he had been formally arrested.

Russell Stone, a Pasadena policeman, said the file was in the possession of detectives and was not immediately available for inspection. He said the file dated from March 1961, when Sirhan reported a bicycle stolen.

There also was a notation that Sirhan complained he was the victim of a disturbance in 1963, and other notations indicated that in 1962 and again last March Sirhan was a suspect in disturbance of the peace cases, Stone said.

Revolver's Ownership

The snub-nosed, 22-caliber Iver Johnson "Cadet" revolver police said was used to shoot Kennedy passed through the hands of at least four other persons from the time it was first purchased in August 1965 until it was wrested from Sirhan's hands.

Alvert L. Hertz, a 72-year-old Alhambra man seeking protection for his home, bought it during the Watts racial rioting. He gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake of Pasadena, who also used it for protection.

Mrs. Westlake decided she did not want the gun because of the possible danger it posed to her two young children and sold it to an 18-year-old neighbor, George Charles Erhard.

Erhard told police that he subsequently sold the pistol "to a bushy-haired guy named Joe," according to Reddin. "Joe" turned out to be the nickname for one of Sirhan's brothers, Munir, who told police he did not know how Sirhan got the weapon.

Touch Football 'Therapy' For Kennedy Youngsters

By Donnie Radcliffe
and Toni House

Earlier yesterday before flying to Los Angeles to be at the bedside of their father, the three oldest Kennedy children yesterday worked off the anxiety they must have felt by joining adults and teen-age friends in what has become a Kennedy tradition in times of crisis—a game of touch football.

Kathleen, 16; Joseph, 15; and Robert Jr., 14, played on the back lawn out of the range of newspaper and television cameras.

Kennedy aides asked photographers not to film the game since they said it was organized for therapeutic, rather than recreational purposes.

Later, the three left nearby Andrews Field in an Air Force Jetstar to join their mother, Ethel, in Los Angeles.

They barely missed seeing their younger siblings, who arrived at Andrews at 7:05 p.m. by jet from Los Angeles accompanied by former astronaut John Glenn Jr., their cocker spaniel, Freckles, and about eight other adults.

Met by Secret Service

The six children, Courtney, 11; Kerry, 8; David, 13; Michael, 10; Christopher, 4; and Matthew, 2½, were met on alighting from the KC-135 tanker jet by Secret Service agents and Kennedy friends, including Mrs. Dean Markham, who held little Matthew on her lap as the convoy of autos sped from the airstrip.

Kathleen and Joseph had arrived at home that afternoon from their boarding schools, Putney in Vermont and Milton Academy in Massachusetts, respectively. Joseph had first gone to Hyannisport to visit his grandparents briefly.

They were met at the airport by Secret Service agents and their brother, Robert Jr. It was their first encounter with the officers whom President Johnson had ordered the families of all presidential candidates.

Throughout the day plain clothesmen paced the spacious lawns around the sprawling Kennedy estate.

On Chain Bridge Road running in front of Hickory Hill C & P Telephone Company representatives inspected lines leading into the house.

Cars Checked

Fairfax County Police, backstopped by U.S. marshals, checked each vehicle attempting to enter the grounds.

Some were turned away. Others driven by such Kennedy friends as the Robert McNamaras and Mrs. Markham were waved on through.

A few callers parked on the road and walked across the cattle-guard which separates the driveway from the county road.

One was Miss Wiebke Boie a fourth-grade teacher at Potomac Day School.

She told officers she had letters and a gift from the classmates of 9-year-old Michael Kennedy.

By nightfall the colonial brick mansion was ablaze with lights, although traffic past the estate and through the guarded gates had subsided considerably.

Hickory Hill revealed nothing of what must have been the tension behind its white facade.

Only once did any of the faces of family and staff give any indication that the smiles on their faces might be set ones.

That occurred when Kathleen, barefoot and clad in shorts, returned from a milkshake errand. On her way to the house, she stopped to pick

up The Evening Star from roadside box.

At first she merely glanced at the paper, then she slowly began to unfold the front page. For a brief moment she stood

silently, her companions self-consciously quiet near by. She walked to the door. Her walk was a long one. But in typical Kennedy fashion, Kathleen made it with dignity.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date **JUN 6 1968**

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NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



Mrs. Pat Lawford is assisted into an automobile after visiting Good Samaritan Hospital.

Jeane Foresaw RFK's Fate

By DON MacLEAN

For Jeane Dixon, the famous Washington seeress, the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D., N.Y.) in Los Angeles, Calif., was a ghastly repetition of the events leading up to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, in Dallas, Tex.

According to a number of witnesses, Mrs. Dixon, as long ago as last January, predicted that there would be "a planned - accident" on Robert Kennedy's life.

She told this to businessmen in Nashville, Tenn., last January; to her luncheon partner, also in Nashville; to Alex Bilanow, Real Estate Editor of The Washington Daily News; and to former Rep. Frank Boykins (D., Ala.).

In her 1968 forecasts for Newsday Inc., she saw "a dark cloud" over Sen. Kennedy; In an interview with the Evening Star newspaper here, she predicted that Sen. Kennedy might have "a great - and planned - accident."

Mrs. Dixon, whose column of forecasts and horoscope readings appears here exclusively in The Washington Daily News, is the wife of local real estate broker James L. Dixon. Since she arrived in Washington, during World War II, Mrs. Dixon has made some uncannily accurate predictions, many of which are documented in the best-selling book, "Gift of Prophecy," written by Ruth Montgomery.

The prediction for which she is most widely known involved the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As early as 1956, she said on radio and TV interviews that she saw "a blue-eyed young man, a Democrat, as President, and a dark cloud hovering over the White House."

After Mr. Kennedy was elected, she told numerous friends that she had had a "presentiment" that he would be assassinated. "At the time," Mrs. Dixon said, "all of my friends urged me to stop saying things like that. But I told them he should be warned."

On several occasions, shortly before JFK left for Dallas, Mrs. Dixon tried to get mutual friends to beg him not to go. Just before noon, on Nov. 22, 1963, Mrs. Dixon was lunching with three friends at the Mayflower Hotel here.

"All at once, it came to me," Mrs. Dixon said. "I blurted out, 'I see the President being shot!' My friends urged me to be still. About 30 minutes later, Sidney, the orchestra leader leaned over to talk to an excited waiter. Then Sidney stopped the music and said, 'The President has been shot.' One of my friends said, 'Oh, I hope he's only wounded.' I said, 'No, I'm afraid he's dead.'"

The prediction about Robert Kennedy was along similar lines. While speaking before a group of sales executives in Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 9, 1968, Mrs. Dixon said a vision revealed to her that Robert Kennedy would be in physical danger soon.

'WILL BE SHOT'

Later that day, according to a copyrighted story in the Nashville Banner, Jeane Dixon told her luncheon companion, a prominent Nashville businessman, that "Bobby Kennedy will be shot."

Her January column of predictions for Newsday Inc., carried the following paragraph: "I get a dark cloud around Sen. Kennedy with strings that lead backward. This I see as a tragic event in which he was an unwilling participant long before his brother's assassination - this event still hangs over him. It seems as tho the heavens will not allow a shining light to break thru for him at this time. However, I see surprising changes and decisions around him."

Also in January, the Evening Star, in an interview, quoted Jeane Dixon as saying this: "I see a great burst around Sen. Kennedy. This could mean a great tragic - and planned - accident."

Last September, Alex Bilanow interviewed Mrs. Dixon for a story regarding the real estate interests of both Mrs. Dixon and her husband.

"We were sitting in a restaurant," Mr. Bilanow said, "when Mrs. Dixon said, 'Something terrible is going to happen to Sen. Robert Kennedy. I wouldn't be in his shoes for anything!'"

"I said, 'What do you mean, Jeane, a plane crash or an automobile accident?' She said, 'No, much worse. He's going to be shot.'"

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
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Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A-

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JUN 17 1968

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The Awful Night: From Ballroom to Hospital

By PAUL HEALY

OF THE NEWS Washington Bureau

Los Angeles June 5—I had just heard Sen. Kennedy's victory statement in the Regency Ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel and started upstairs to my room to telephone to New York.

On the elevator I bumped into Carmine Bellino, former top sleuth-accountant on Kennedy's Senate rackets committee and now his family bookkeeper. Bellino's room was across the hall from mine and he invited me to have a drink. I said I would drop by after making my telephone report.

Two minutes later, as I was getting long-distance, Bellino pounded on my door and shouted, "Paul, somebody downstairs has been shot!"

As I opened the door, a cluster of campaign workers called "Kennedy Kids" went running down the corridor, dazedly yelling to one another: "They can't do this! They can't do this!"

A teenage girl could not keep pace with the blindly rushing group. Weeping uncontrollably, she repeatedly put her hands against the wall in attempting to keep on her feet.

They Race to the Ballroom

"Kennedy's been shot!" A Reuters newspaper colleague called to me and together we raced down the three floors to the ballroom, where mass hysteria and pandemonium had taken hold. "Kennedy girls" in their blue skirts, white blouses and red, white and blue straw hats, were literally running around in circles, voicing both despair and anger.

"Oh my God" was the most common cry. Only an hour before, the girls had been leading victory cheers in the ballroom and chanting "We want Bobby."

Steve Smith, Bobby's brother-in-law and campaign manager, was on a platform pleading with the crowd to "Please leave the room!" No one paid much attention to him.

Stretched on the table not far from Smith was a young woman, her face and hands smeared with blood, whether her own or someone else's, I then had no way of knowing. (I later learned that her name was Mrs. Elizabeth Evans and that she had also been shot.) Campaign workers were violently shoving back the gawkers from the prostrate figure and yelling out repeatedly, "Is there a doctor in the house?"

I grabbed a friend on the campaign staff and asked where the senator had been taken. (No one then seemed to know where or how seriously he had been wounded.)

Informed he was being taken to the Central Receiving Hospital, I located the only free telephone at the busy press tables and called New York. (Putting through my call the operator asked with unprofessional concern, "How is everything going there?") The night editor told me to get to the hospital right away. I set out with a fellow reporter.

Luckily, we were able to hail a taxi only a block from the hotel.

At 12:30 a.m., fashionable Wilshire Blvd. was a montage of police cars with flashing red signals, bumper to bumper traffic, policemen routing cars away from the hotel area, and growing knots of scattering pedestrians.

He Is Lifted Into Ambulance

Arriving at the emergency hospital driveway two miles away, I showed my police pass and ran to the entrance. An ambulance was backed up to the door. Kennedy was being lifted on a stretcher, into the ambulance, his head almost entirely swathed in bandages. Attached to one side of his head were two bottles from which he was presumably receiving a transfusion.

Ethel Kennedy crawled into the ambulance beside her husband and tenderly bent over him to make him more comfortable. She was obviously in complete control of herself. (Later I heard from an eyewitness that Ethel not only never lost her composure but she virtually took charge, from the moment Bobby was shot before her eyes, until he got to the hospital.)

Bill Barry, an ex-FBI agent and Kennedy's bodyguard jumped into the front seat with the driver and the ambulance roared away. I hurried to a nearby sedan and buttonholed Fred Dutton, Kennedy's traveling campaign adviser, who was about to get into the back seat.

"He's been shot twice in the head," Dutton told me. "They're taking him to the Good Samaritan Hospital."

"We Love You, We Love You"

Steve Smith also got into the back seat with his attractive wife, the former Jean Kennedy. Two women, apparently Mexican-Americans, peered through the window at Mrs. Smith and wailed, "We love you, we love you, remember that!"

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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Jean Smith stared back at them blankly.
I jogged to the Good Samaritan Hospital, three blocks away.

At the door of the hospital, newsmen were barred without exception. Even top Kennedy aides had a hard time getting past the stern police lining the entrance. Such Kennedy intimates as Ted Sorensen and Dick Goodwin were the first to be admitted on the word passed from the senator's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, who was already inside. But staffer Don Wilson, former deputy director of the United States Information Agencies, was collared and flung from the door by the husky cops when he tried to brazen his way in.

On the seventh floor of the huge gray building, seven neurosurgeons worked over the man who just a few hours before had called for an end to the violent "division" in America after winning his great primary victory.

It was unreal. But it would have been more unbelievable had I not stood on other hospital steps, in Dallas 4½ years ago, and waited for ~~another~~ news about another Kennedy.

Germany

'Classic Tragedy' Close to Home

By Dan Morgan **A-4**

Wash. Post Foreign Service
BONN—A few years ago a leading editorial writer in West Germany wrote that "America is incapable of tragedy."

Today, there is not a West German who would maintain that.

In the wake of the news of the assassination attempt, a student exclaimed sorrowfully, "Poor America, poor America." Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, a friend of the Kennedy family, spoke of the act as being close to "classic tragedy."

John F. Kennedy, and by association his brother Robert, were and are authentic folk heroes in Germany — perhaps more even than any postwar German public figure.

People remember President Kennedy as the man who declared during Russian threats against Berlin in 1963, "I am a Berliner."

Robert Kennedy was the runaway sentimental favorite for President among most Germans.

The East German news agency ADN said that Robert, like his brother John, had a more or less realistic evaluation of . . . how de-

velopments in Socialist world policy sets limits on U.S. policy."

A year ago, Kennedy came to Bonn for talks with Chancellor Kiesinger and Brandt. He made a quiet, modest impression — contrary "to the way we had imagined Bobby," as one American official who was there said.

Incomprehension and sorrow, more than recrimination, was the mood in this capital, summed up by German radio commentator Gerd Ruge reporting from the Ambassador Hotel:

"Never has America had such cause for desperation, and self-criticism. But it isn't only America. One only has to look around to see other countries where unsolved social problems are taken care of by political murder . . ."

[In Berlin, the leftist student leader Rudi Dutschke told hospital authorities quoted by Associated Press that he deplored the shooting of Kennedy. Dutschke has recovered quickly after being shot in the brain by an assassin eight weeks ago.]

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The Wall Street Journal _____

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Date **JUN 6 1968**

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Johnson: 'Let Us Put an End to Violence'

The text of President Johnson's broadcast statement last night.

I speak to you this evening, not only as President but as a fellow American — shocked and dismayed by the attempt on Sen. Kennedy's life, deeply disturbed as you are by lawlessness and violence in our country, of which this tragedy is the latest spectacular example.

We do not know the reasons that inspired the attack on Sen. Kennedy. We know only that a brilliant career of public service has been interrupted, that a young leader of uncommon energy and dedication who has served his country tirelessly and well, and whose voice and example has touched millions throughout the world has been senselessly and horribly stricken.

At this moment, the outcome is still in the balance. We pray to God that he will spare Robert Kennedy and restore him to full health and vigor. We pray this for the nation's sake, for the sake of his wife and children, his father and mother, and in memory of his brother, our late President.

The Kennedy family has endured sorrow enough. We pray that this family may be spared more anguish.

Tonight, our nation faces, once again, the consequences of lawlessness, hatred and unreason in its midst.

It would be wrong — it would be self-deceptive — to ignore the connection between that lawlessness and hatred, and this act of violence.

It would be just as wrong — just as self-deceptive — to conclude from this act that our country itself is sick, that it has lost its balance, its sense of direction, even its common decency.

Two hundred million Americans did not strike down Robert Kennedy last night any more than they struck down President John F. Kennedy in 1963 or Martin Luther King in April of this year.

But those awful events gave us ample warning.

That in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, or contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us.

And a nation that tolerates violence in any form cannot expect to be able to confine it to minor outbursts.

My fellow citizens, we cannot, we must not, tolerate the sway of violent men among us.

We must not permit men filled with hatred and careless of innocent lives to dominate our streets and our homes with fear.

We cannot sanction the appeals of violence, no matter what its cause, no matter what the grievance from which it springs.

There is never—never—any justification

for the violence that tears at the fabric of our national life:

That inspires such fear in peaceful citizens that they arm themselves with deadly weapons;

That sets citizen against citizen or group against group.

A great nation can guarantee freedom for its people, and the hope of progressive change only under the rule of law.

Let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law.

Let us put an end to violence and to the preaching of violence.

Let the Congress pass laws to bring the insane traffic in guns to a halt. That will not in itself end the violence.

But reason and experience tell us that it will slow it down, that it will spare many innocent lives.

Let us purge the hostility from our hearts and practice moderation with our tongues. Let us begin, in the aftermath of this tragedy, to find a way to reverence life, to protect it, to extend its promise to all our people.

This nation and its people have suffered grievously from violence and assassination.

For this reason, I am appointing, with the recommendation of the leadership of the Congress, a commission of distinguished Americans to examine this tragic phenomenon.

They are: Milton Eisenhower, Sen. Philip Hart, Congressman Roman Hruska, Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, Rep. Hale Boggs, Eric Hoffer, Judge Leon Higginbotham, Mrs. Patricia Roberts-Harris, Albert E. Jenner Jr. and Rep. William McCulloch.

The commission will look into the causes, the occurrence, and the control of physical violence across the nation—from assassination motivated by prejudice, ideology, politics and insanity to violence in our city streets and even in our homes.

What in the nature of our people and the environment of our society makes possible such murder and violence?

How does it happen?

What can be done to prevent assassination to protect public figures?

What can be done to eliminate the basic causes of these aberrations?

Supported by suggestions and recommendations of criminologists, sociologists and psychologists—all of our medical and social sciences—we hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves and, I hope and pray how to stop it.

This is a sober time in our democracy. But we are a strong, resilient people, who can learn from our misfortunes, who can heal our wounds, who can find progress in public order.

We can. We Must. Let us begin tonight.

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
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A Scene of Sorrowful Walks

Hickory Hill Provides Solace During Crises

By RUTH DEAN
 Star Staff Writer

Hickory Hill, the 100-year old McLean estate of the Robert Kennedys, has been a playground in happier times for the close-knit Kennedy clan, their children, friends and crowds they loved. Pony carts, dogs, visiting relatives livened the happily jumbled scene of the Kennedys at home.

In time of sorrow or national crisis, its rolling acres and sheltering old trees have been a retreat, a sort of cathedral close, in which to walk, reflect and be alone.

During the Cuban missile crisis the 100-year-old estate (believed to have been the Civil War headquarters of Gen. George McClellan) was picked for strategy talks.

In those fateful October hours, the late President John F. Kennedy walked Hickory Hill's acres in deep conference with his brother, his trusted adviser and attorney general.

Again, it was in its garden on a cold, windswept November day that the young Kennedy hugged two of his children in abject sorrow following the tragic news

of the President's assassination in Dallas.

It's as if he drew strength from the sweep of nature around him.

In the wee hours in a Los Angeles hotel tragedy struck again just as victory and possibly the presidency beckoned.

This time it was another Kennedy who sought solace from Hickory Hill's comforting earth.

As he awaited word of his father, critically wounded by a would-be assassin's bullet, 14-year-old Bobby Kennedy, strode silently about the estate's grounds accompanied by a priest friend.

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date **JUN 6 1968**

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED

29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968



—Star Staff

The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and his wife Ethel find solace in a stroll at Hickory Hill after receiving word of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Between them is Mme. Herve Alphand, wife of the former French ambassador to the United States.

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Robert F. *A-1*

Kennedy

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Funeral in N.Y. —Burial Here On Saturday

By HAYNES JOHNSON AND PAUL HOPE
 Star Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES—Robert Francis Kennedy, the heir of as much triumph and tragedy as ever befell a pre-eminent American family, is dead, the victim of an assassin.

He died at 1:44 a.m. (4:44 a.m. EDT) in the Good Samaritan Hospital of a bullet wound in the head.

Kennedy had been fighting for his life since 12:22 a.m. (3:22 EDT) yesterday when he was shot. He had never regained consciousness.

A 24-year-old Jordanian remained under tight police custody, charged with the assault. He was held in \$250,000 bail.

The Senator's body will be flown to New York later today aboard a White House jet, and he will be buried Saturday afternoon in Arlington Cemetery, probably in the same plot as his brother.

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Kennedy's murder was the second slaying of a major American figure in two months. Martin Luther King, the Negro apostle of non-violence, was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis, Tenn.

Ironically, Kennedy had delivered one of his most eloquent appeals in connection with King's death. After receiving that news while campaigning in Indiana, Kennedy had gone immediately to address a Negro rally. He told them not to allow their anger to take the form of violent vengeance. He knew how they felt, he said, for he too had lost a brother at the hands of a hidden assailant.

He was referring to the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States, on Nov. 23, 1963, in Dallas, Tex.

Wife, Children at Bedside

News of Sen. Kennedy's death came at 2 a.m., PDT, when Frank Mankiewicz stood at a podium, inside a gymnasium near the hospital and, with haggard face and choking voice, said:

"I have a short announcement to read which I will read at this time. Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968."

With him at the time of death were his wife, Ethel, and other members of the Kennedy family, the three oldest of their 10 children, Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14, and Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy is expecting her eleventh child late this year.

Outside the hospital, a crowd which had been keeping a silent vigil began to cry.

Shooting Followed Victory

Like so many other chapters in the star-crossed Kennedy story, the shooting came moments after Kennedy had completed a personal celebration after his most promising political victory. He left to the cheers of his supporters and was shot down in a hallway adjoining a hotel kitchen in the Ambassador Hotel.

Initial hopes for Kennedy's possible recovery had disappeared hours before the final end. A team of doctors who had removed a bullet from his brain in a 3 hour and 40 minute operation yesterday morning, had said his condition remained "extremely critical" from the first moment.

The New York senator, who at the age of 42 was attempting to follow his assassinated brother into the presidency, had failed to show improvement in the critical hours following the brain surgery. Doctors had expressed concern that even if he had lived, ~~he would have suffered~~

~~permanent~~ paralysis and possible brain damage.

Kennedy's shooting has touched off a wave of sympathy around the world and has already profoundly altered the American political situation in this presidential year, and quite possibly for years to come.

Family of Tragedy

It has also added another crushing blow to the Kennedys, a family that seems destined for sorrow.

Kennedy's oldest brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., died in a bomber explosion during World War II. His next brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a handsome war hero, carried the Kennedy name to the presidency before he was assassinated 4½ years ago. A sister, Kathleen, died in an airplane crash overseas. Another sister, Rosemary, is in a home for the mentally retarded. And the Kennedy patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. financier and diplomat, suffered a stroke seven years ago and cannot speak.

The last of the brothers, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, suffered a broken back in a plane crash four years ago. The leadership of the family now passes to him.

Was Battling for Leadership

Robert Kennedy was battling for the political leadership of America when he was shot. He entered the race for the Democratic presidential nomination only 2½ months ago. Since then, he had traveled across the country, taking his campaign to the people in a series of primaries.

The California primary election Tuesday was the culmination of that effort. In it, Kennedy won over his opponent, Sen. Eu-

gene J. McCarthy. He was celebrating that victory when he was assassinated.

Arrested and charged with the shooting was Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a 24-year-old native of the Jordanian portion of Jerusalem.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty said Sirhan, described by acquaintances as "virulently" anti-Israeli, had written a memorandum to himself saying: "Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5, 1968."

Notebooks Found

June 5 was the first anniversary of the beginning of the Israeli-Arab war.

Yorty said that police found two notebooks at Sirhan's home in Pasadena, a suburb of Los Angeles, which contained generally anti-Israeli, pro-Arab, and pro-Communist scribbles.

Sirhan steadfastly refused to talk about the crime. But authorities seemed to think that the motive involved Kennedy's well-known sympathy with the Israeli position in the Israeli-Arab confrontation.

Kennedy was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital in downtown Los Angeles after being given emergency treatment at the Central Receiving Hospital. The first reports, issued in the pre-dawn darkness of a day threatening rain, had been encouraging.

He had spoken shortly after the shooting, it was widely reported. That was supposed to be a good sign. At 3:12 a.m. (6:12 EDT) he underwent surgery that was to last more than three hours.

Fragment Remained in Brain

All but one fragment from the bullet that had entered his brain was removed. Another bullet that had entered his left shoulder and traveled upward laterally until finally lodging in the

fleshy area of his neck was still in his body. It was not regarded as serious, Mankiewicz, had announced.

Kennedy's "life signs" were then good, Mankiewicz said. But as the day wore on, news of his condition grew ever grimmer.

First, it was announced there may have been some impairment of the blood supply to the mid-brain, possibly affecting his ability to breathe, see, and lowering his pulse rate. His "thought processes," though, should not have been affected, the press aide said.

His condition was "extremely critical," Mankiewicz said. The next 12 to 36 hours would be the critical one.

Feared Permanent Injury

By mid-morning, one of the neuro-surgeons treating Kennedy was quoted by a television network as saying the senator "may not make it"—and that even if he did, he quite possibly would suffer extensive brain damage, and permanent injury to the spinal cord.

From 10:30 a.m. until 2:12 p.m. (5:12, Washington time) there were no more official reports. Rumors filled the vacuum.

The press corps had grown from the hundred or so who have been covering the political campaign here to an army of observers from around the world. To control and accommodate the situation, the press was moved first from a roped-off area directly across the street from the hospital, to a hospital cafeteria on the first floor and finally to a gymnasium (part of hospital residency quarters) diagonally across the street.

Throughout the afternoon, a succession of false reports of imminent statements caused the newsmen to race to the front of the building, there to wait in vain.

Series of Tests

Mankiewicz had more disquieting news in mid-afternoon. While Kennedy's condition remained "extremely critical," he said, the senator had failed to show any noticeable improvement.

The medical team attending him had conducted a series of tests, Mankiewicz said. The results were "inconclusive and do not show measurable improvement in Sen. Kennedy's condition."

Messages continued to pour into the hospital. The great of the world, prime ministers and chancellors, kings and queens, were expressing their shock and sorrow for another Kennedy lying near death.

Inside the hospital, the Kennedy family kept their own private vigil. His sisters, Jean and Pat, and brother Ted were there. Later in the day, Jacqueline Kennedy arrived. His sister Eunice and her husband, Sargent Shriver, and Mrs. Ted Kennedy were flying in from Paris where Shriver had only recently taken residency as America's official emissary there.

McCarthy Calls At Hospital

Also paying a call at the hospital, was Kennedy's chief rival in his last four presidential primary tests, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. McCarthy expressed his sorrow and left after seeing, among others, Pierre Salinger and Richard Goodwin, former White House aides to John F. Kennedy. Goodwin had worked for McCarthy until not long after Robert Kennedy announced his own candidacy.

The next official word came at 5 p.m. The team of surgeons

was concerned over his failure to show improvement in the post-operative period," Mankiewicz reported.

Virtually all sign of hope was vanishing. The Los Angeles Times reported that one of the physicians who had first attended Kennedy when he was brought into the Central Receiving Hospital had found the Senator "brought in breathless, pulseless and lifeless. He was comatose."

Dr. Victor Bazilauskas was quoted as saying Kennedy had been given closed cardiac massage treatment and then placed in a heart-lung machine. He was also given oxygen and adrenalin to the muscles. His breathing had been assisted by a tube in his mouth.

Another reminder of national mourning and sudden violence came in the arrival at Good Samaritan of Coretta King, Martin Luther King's widow.

Inside the temporary press headquarters the rumors continued to mount. There were more rushes of newsmen to the front, and more slow walks back to the card tables, which were incongruously set with white-linen table cloths. In the back of the room, the television set began playing over and over film clips of Kennedy's career.

His moment of victory—and subsequent tragedy—were shown again and again. Inevitably, the day was becoming more like that black one at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Death Watch

The crowds outside the hospital reflected that. People were sitting silently, staring straight ahead, waiting for some word. Some wore printed signs saying "Pray for Bobby." One said, "Viva Kennedy."

They were solemn, as befits a death watch. The early-morning dark clouds had given way to sunshine and a cool breeze.

At night, Los Angeles, the city of smog, was clear with stars and a quarter moon.

Under the circumstances, it was far from lovely.

Even the conventional standards of behavior were altered around that hospital.

In Glare of Lights

There had been, for example, one moment during the day when an ambulance pulled up outside the entrance. Immediately, press and people began racing toward it.

"What's happening?" someone asked.

"Oh, it's just somebody's mother with a heart attack," came the reply.

With the darkness and the sliver of moon came the second straight night of bright lights from the television crews. The spotlights were shining on the entrance to the hospital.

They were, in a sense, casting the last glow for the glory days of the New Frontier and the hoped-for Kennedy political resurrection.



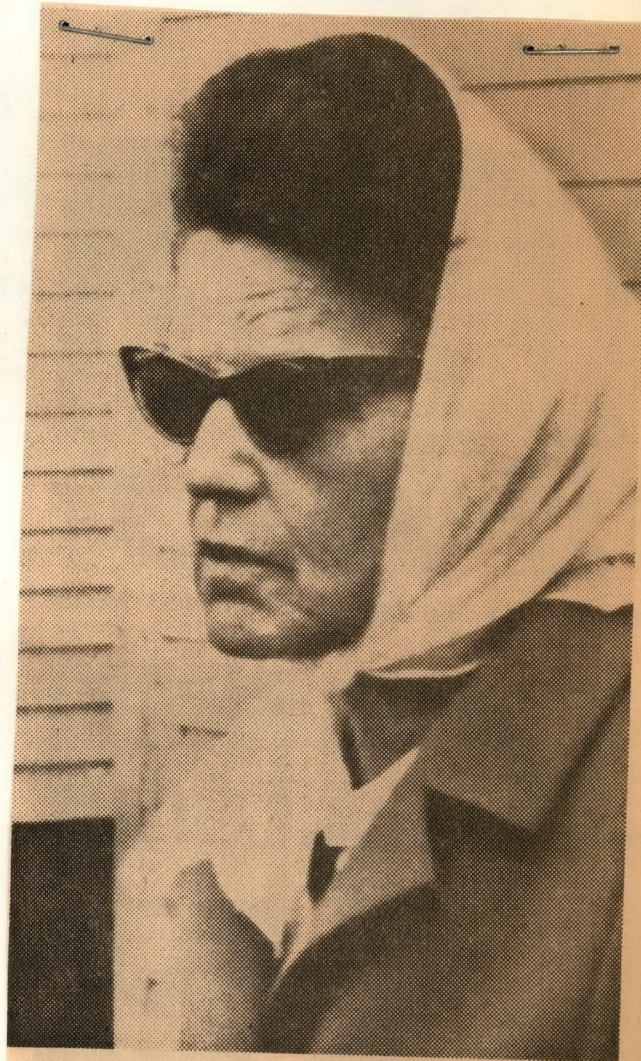
Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, announces the death outside the hospital.

—Associated Press



—United Press International

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy, is comforted by Burke Marshall, former U.S. assistant attorney general, at Kennedy Airport as she prepared to fly to Los Angeles.



—Associated Press

Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the Senator, leaves church yesterday after learning that her son was in "extremely critical" condition.



SEN. ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY

1925-1968

Kennedy Women Share Nightmare

By CLAUDIA BASKIN
Star Staff Writer

Two young women named Kennedy have cradled history in their arms and known the full force of its horror.

Each has been assaulted by the sound of an assassin's weapon and each has suffered the sight of her husband's blood blotting out the previous moment's exhilaration.

And while hysteria reigned, both women—Jacqueline in 1963, and Ethel yesterday—moved with the tearless calm of one whose actions had been put on automatic pilot.

A Stethoscope

Jacqueline asked for a cigarette. Ethel was given a stethoscope to hear for herself a heart still beating.

The prototype assassin has been defined. He is from unstable origins, he has a messiah complex, he is an intellect turned efficiently foul.

Even his victim has certain characteristics other than that of prominence.

The target almost invariably has such emotional appeal that his following borders on adulation.

The reasonableness of his success notwithstanding, he is irresistible to that factor in human nature which is beyond mere reason.

Certainly John F. Kennedy was such a man, and his brother Robert has proved to be also.

But the wife of a man so marked is another matter. One would never look to an elegant, cool Jacqueline, or a youthful, chic Ethel as the type of woman marked for tragedy.

Their backgrounds are too impeccable.

Their schooling, travel and knowledge of the world's bounty anticipate only the good life and shelter from the storm.

In fact, both would have preferred a less exuberant existence.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy, frank in avoiding public contact, accompanied her husband to Texas as a concession to his wishes.

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, who would have enjoyed the quiet of Hickory Hill to await the birth of her 11th child, was in Los Angeles because she thought it the thing to do.

The rewards of such wifely solicitation were sweetest before the moment of greatest shock.

Jacqueline Kennedy has reason to forget the outgoing demonstration of good will in Dallas which immediately preceded the President's death.

But surely Ethel Kennedy will long remember the triumph she shared as her husband claimed his California victory.

Each must have reflected that it was worth the trip as she absorbed her husband's glory.

But in the moment of anguish following both Jacqueline and Ethel became lost to themselves.

All remember that Mrs. Kennedy bent close over the stricken President as though to protect him from the damage already done.

Ethel Kennedy, too, was on her knees in a second.

She rose only to move the people back that her felled husband might have more air. She, like Jacqueline, has never liked crowds.

She later urged stretcher bearers to move with caution. When others hesitated, she directed.

At the hospital, her own heart was quiet enough to let her hear his heart through a borrowed stethoscope.

Ethel, like Jacqueline, left her husband's side only when he was taken away into surgery.

Both women, though sophisticated in the ways of the world, have built the habit of strength through the discipline of their Catholic faith.

And no one must endure that which is beyond his strength, so they say.

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79 JUN 17 1968

NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1968



—Associated Press

Ethel Kennedy visits the grave at Arlington Cemetery of her brother-in-law, the late President John F. Kennedy in 1963.



Accompanied by former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy leaves her New York apartment for Los Angeles.

Johnson Picks Ten to Study U.S. Violence

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Writer

President Johnson has named a special commission to examine what he calls the "tragic phenomenon" of violence and assassination in America.

The President said the 10-man commission, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, will look into the causes and control of violence across the country from assassination "motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and insanity, to violence in our cities' streets and even in our homes."

"We hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves," Johnson said in a brief and emotional televised speech to the nation from the White House last night. "I hope and pray that we can learn how to stop it."

Terming the shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "the latest spectacular example" of lawlessness and violence in the country, the President declared that "we cannot, we just must not tolerate the sway of violent men among us."

He called on all Americans to help "put an end to violence and to the preaching of violence."

He again urged Congress to "pass laws to bring the insane traffic in guns to a halt."

Asserting that "a great nation can guarantee freedom for its people and the hope of progressive change only under the rule of law," the President said: "Let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law."

He said America cannot sanction appeals to violence no matter what its cause or what the grievance from which it springs.

Others on Panel Listed

Besides Dr. Eisenhower, former president of Johns Hopkins University, Johnson named to the commission Archbishop Terence Cook of New York; Albert E. Janner Jr., Chicago lawyer; Mrs. Patricia Harris, former ambassador to Luxembourg; Eric Hoffer, longshoreman - philosopher; Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich.; Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb.; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; Rep. William McCulloch, R-Ohio, and Federal District Judge Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia.

Among the questions the President said the commission would examine are:

"What in the nature of our people and the environment of

our society makes possible such murder and such violence?"

"How does it happen?"

"What can be done to prevent assassination?"

"What can be done to further protect public figures?"

"What can be done to eliminate the basic causes of these aberrations?"

Speaking as Sen. Kennedy lay unconscious at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles — where he died a few hours later — the President said:

"Tonight this nation faces once again the consequences of lawlessness, hatred and unreason in its midst. It would be wrong and self-deceptive to ignore the connection between that lawlessness and hatred and this act of violence. It would be just as wrong, just as self-deceptive to conclude from this act that our country is sick, that it has lost its sense of balance, its sense of direction and common decency.

"Two hundred million Americans did not strike Robert Kennedy last night any more than they struck John F. Kennedy in 1963 or Martin Luther King in April of this year.

"But those awful events give us ample warning that in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, of contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us."

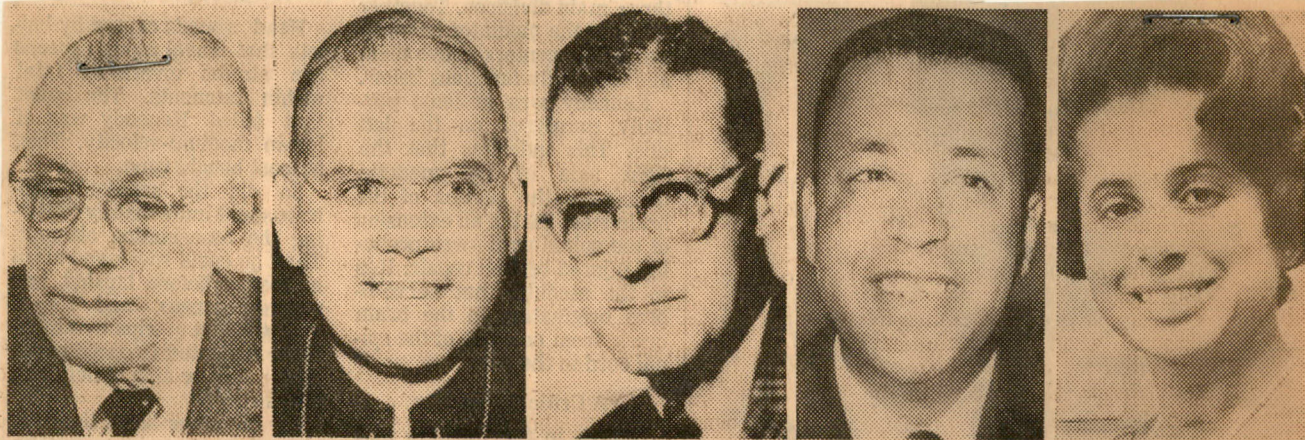
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The National Observer _____
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Date JUN 6 1968

NOT RECORDED
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MILTON EISENHOWER ARCHBISHOP COOKE ALBERT JENNER JR. A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM PATRICIA HARRIS



SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA REP. HALE BOGGS SEN. PHILIP HART REP. W. McCULLOCH ERIC HOFFER

TV: Restrained, Thorough Coverage

Networks on Scene at Kennedy Shooting

By JACK GOULD ⁹⁵

THE shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy constituted a bizarre and tragic television viewing experience—first the tension of the close primary race and then the numbing horror of yet another national figure violently struck down by a burst of bullets.

The networks, which chanced to have extensive equipment in Los Angeles for what they assumed would be one more chapter in the American political campaign, did a remarkably restrained and thorough job in covering the multiple facets of the story beset by confusion, hysteria, sorrow, grave medical speculation and unpredictable political implications.

The networks quickly acquired an amazing amount of vivid photographic material on the shooting, since their own cameras were not in place in the kitchen passageway of the Ambassador Hotel, scene of the assault. By means of interviews and other available film sources the networks supplemented their live coverage of Senator Kennedy's victory speech with close-ups of the tragedy that occurred minutes later.

There were pictures of Senator Kennedy lying on the floor of the passageway and then being lifted into an ambulance, a swell as brief-er shots of the capture of the suspected assassin. The tears and hysteria of some Kennedy supporters in the ballroom were shown but never in excessive detail. There was a glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Salinger hitching a ride on a motorcycle to get to Good Samaritan Hospital.

One of the most poignant network interviews was with the ambulance physician, who after Senator Kennedy's pulse appeared to have stopped, passed to Mrs. Kennedy his stethoscope so that she could hear for herself her husband's heartbeat.

The total visual effect was a segment of society suddenly thrown into disarray and reacting with all the variations of which bewildered humanity is capable. It was almost more than the eye and mind could comprehend over a period of 12 hours or more. It was a feeling of despairing exhaustion yet a determination to learn more details.

Ironically, the assassination of President Kennedy, the Senator's brother, had taught television and the police the virtue of caution. The suspected assassin was carefully secreted from a three-ring journalistic circus and respect for his legal rights was repeatedly stressed. TV and radio, in turn, avoided deductions until they could be substantiated.

By curious coincidence the Columbia Broadcasting System's cockiness in projecting the final outcome of the primary, which proved substantially wide of the mark, caught C.B.S. with its guard down. The network, though not its affiliates in California, terminated primary coverage at 2:13 A.M., Eastern daylight time, slightly more than an hour before the shooting. The National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company, which were much more conservative in their vote projections, stayed on the air longer and were prepared for the unexpected. C.B.S. came back at 3:30 A.M. with the shooting and at that hour in the Eastern section of the country the delay hardly rated as too serious.

Coverage by all three networks thereafter was continuous until either 12 noon or 1:30 P.M. yesterday. Regular scheduling remained subject to instant pre-emption as developments in Los Angeles warranted. For radio listeners, WCBS, WINS and WNEW, among others, turned in a highly commendable performance.

On TV, neurological surgeons by and large advanced a grim prognosis on Senator Kennedy's chances to survive

without physical or mental impairment. Each network separately solicited the help of New York neurosurgeons to explain in lay terms the medical consequences of the shooting.

Reporters, some of whom were almost incoherent with fatigue or speechless shock, purposely said they did not want to get too far ahead of themselves in discussing what might be the political repercussions of Senator Kennedy's disability. But in adroit wordage they left no doubt that in 1968 the American scene once again had undergone incredulous change, and that the indiscriminate selling of guns and protection for all candidates, which President Johnson ordered the first thing in the morning, were blights on a civilized country.

In a matter of hours, radio and television staged shows and commentaries on the national sickness of violence as a way of life. Eric Sevareid, the only consistently regular TV commentator, observed on C.B.S. in the afternoon that literature, movies, and television all had played their part in profiteering on violence and encouraging disrespect for just authority.

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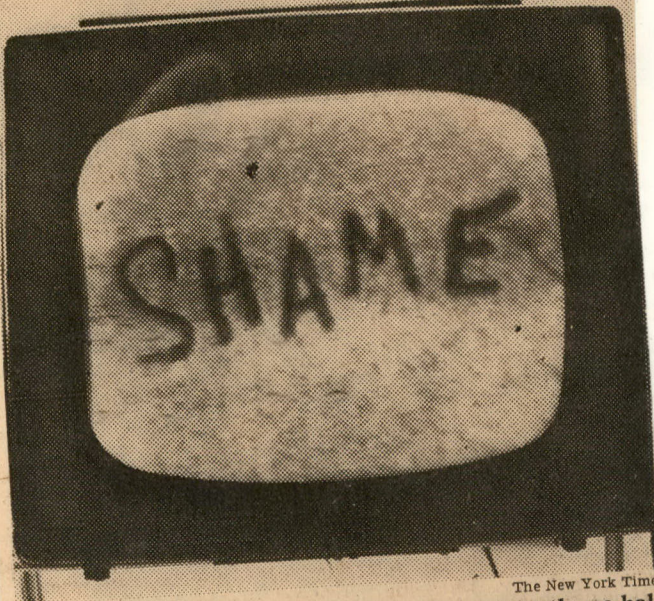
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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date ^{JUN 6 1968} _____

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NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Message on WPIX-TV: 'Shame'



The New York Times

The single word that was broadcast for two and one-half hours, from 8:20 A.M. to 11 A.M., over WPIX-TV yesterday.

Instead of cartoons, a rise-and shine exercise show, a comedy and two dramatic programs, the single word "Shame" appeared on the television screens of viewers watching WPIX-TV (Channel 11) yesterday morning.

"Shame is what everybody should be feeling," Fred M. Thrower, president of WPIX, Inc., said yesterday. He said it would have been "ludicrous" to start the day as usual with regular programming in view of the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The station usually goes on the air at 8:20 A.M., with a test pattern. Regular

programming begins 10 minutes later.

Mr. Thrower said that it was not possible "to gear up and get news working" in time to start the day.

"But we wanted to try and say something," Mr. Thrower added, and so he thought of the message, "Shame." No slidemakers were in the studio so a piece of glass was covered with dust and the word written on it with a finger.

The slide was on from 8:20 to 11 A.M., and then a news crew took over. Before that, after an initial hour of silence, news bulletins were broadcast in audio only, with the "Shame" message still on the screen.

TIGHT SECURITY SET FOR SIRHAN

Suspect Hospitalized With Ankle, Finger Injuries

Los Angeles, June 5 (AP)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was kept under maximum security guard today in a hospital ward at the Los Angeles County Central Jail. Police said he is the only suspect in the shooting of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

He has been booked on six counts of suspicion of assault with intent to commit murder. Bail was set at \$250,000.

Hospitalization was required, an official jail source said, because Sirhan suffered a broken index finger and a sprained left ankle in the melee surrounding his capture.

Bulletin Reported

[Other sources revealed that, according to a bulletin sent by the Los Angeles police to the FBI, Sirhan is "believed to have been in jail," at Pasadena, Cal., December 18, 1963, in connection with an attempted murder.

[There was no indication whether Sirhan was ever formally charged or brought to trial.

[The bulletin also revealed that Los Angeles police are seeking a woman between 23 and 27 years old who, the bulletin said, was observed with Sirhan before the shooting. She is unidentified and not in custody, the bulletin said.]

Statement Blamed

A spokesman of the Action Committee of American-Arab Relations suggested Sirhan "may have been inflamed" by a statement Kennedy made during a televised campaign debate with Senator Eugene McCarthy Saturday night that the United States had "a commitment to Israel . . . that has to be kept."

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary general of the organization.

In a formal statement, Mehdi said: "We do not condone Mr. Sirhan's act and we are indeed

appalled. However, his behavior reflects the frustration of many Arabs with American politicians who have sold the Arabs people of Palestine to the Zionist Jewish voters.

Both Condemned

"We condemn the fact that Senator Kennedy had kowtowed to the Zionist pressure to the detriment of American interest in the Middle East, as we condemn the act of Mr. Sirhan."

Los Angeles's mayor, Sam Yorty, said papers on Sirhan's person indicated "this was a planned assassination."

Yorty said a notebook apparently belonging to the accused man mentions "the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

The date corresponds to the anniversary of the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war a year ago.

Yorty, in a copyrighted interview with Radio News International, said the notebook was recovered from Sirhan's rooms with his family's permission.

"The notebook appeared to have been by Sirhan Sirhan," the mayor said.

"Much Scribbling"

"There's much scribbling, repeated phrases, many references to Senator Robert Kennedy, even some references to [retiring United Nations Ambassador] Arthur Goldberg," Yorty said. "They're not very clear, but there's a direct reference to the necessity to assassinate Senator Kennedy before June 5, 1968."

"I don't know why. He does a lot of writing, pro-Communist and anti-capitalist, anti-United States. Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israel matter. He has 'Long live Nasser' written in there. . . ."

The Los Angeles police chief, Thomas Reddin, said Sirhan "talked freely and with interest" in several long conversations—"until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy."

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said. But whenever the questioning returned to Kennedy, the police chief added, Sirhan would say "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

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The New Leader

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The National Observer

People's World

Date

JUN 6 1968

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968



AP Wirephoto
Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is taken to arraignment

Many Negroes in D.C. See Plot in the 3 Assassinations

By PAUL HATHAWAY
Star Staff Writer

Two winos, one Negro, the other white, sat in a doorway beside the Poor People's Campaign headquarters at 14th and U Streets NW. The Negro was asked how he felt about Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's death.

"It's none of my business, man," he snarled. "I'm a soul brother. And when they're not soul brothers I don't get involved. He was just not one of my people."

The white wino, wearing a faded, rumpled wide-labeled double-breasted gray suit, leaned against the Negro and said, "Man, all the years we been friends. How can you say that? All the years I been up here with colored folks. How can you say that about white people?"

The Negro shot back, "Man, you ain't my friend this morning. You're white."

"Well," the white man said, "wasn't Kennedy for you? And wasn't King for white people? And isn't Johnson for you?"

"Man, ain't nobody for me and I ain't weeping for nobody this morning." The Negro, still seated, turned and shoved the white man who shrank back and stared at the sidewalk, shaking his head.

There are many in the Negro community who talk about the possibility of a conspiracy against the two assassinated Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. They see the three slayings as the plan of one man or one group. They are inclined to think the three were killed because they championed the poor.

Joseph Ransford of 1424 W St. NW, looked at the assassination this way:

"It's not a coincidence that every man who tries to do something for the poor gets shot up. Somebody's got be behind that."

But Frederick Grinage of 1902 Savannah St. SE was more philosophical.

"All men have got to die. It don't matter how great you are. You gotta die and there's always someone around to take your place." But he added:

"I think it's a loss to America when we lose a man who tried to create an understanding of the problem of the poor and the sick."

Also philosophical was Maurice Watson, a social studies teacher at Francis Junior High.

"It's a tragedy because we'll never know what he would have done, what he could have done, because he never got the chance."

"What bothers me is a man

can't give his views without people taking exception to them — even to the point of wanting to snuff out his life."

Reaction among some Resurrection City residents, who held a prayer session yesterday for Kennedy's recovery, was notably bitter.

"What do I think of Kennedy's death?" said one young man, "I don't think nothing. It's just another white man killing himself like he's been doing for 300 years."

Others felt the tragedy was due to the senator's pro-civil rights stand: "He was for the Negro, that's why they killed him," said a man leading a sort of open-air seminar. He mocked the idea that the assailant was a foreigner.

"Who says he's a foreigner? They will always say it's a foreigner."

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Date JUN 6 1968

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THE LATEST KENNEDY TRAGEDY³

THE NEWS extends heartfelt sympathy to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and his attractive family over what befell him yesterday morning at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel, and earnest wishes for his fast and full recovery.



Sen.
Robert Francis Kennedy

We refuse, however, to join various other newspapers in ban-shee wails that the shooting proves that the U.S.A. is being swallowed up in violence and mass madness and must begin doing penance by at once pulling back in Vietnam or, preferably, out of Vietnam entirely.

All that this crime shows is that Mr. Kennedy and several nearby persons were shot by an apparent nut. The suspect should be examined as to his sanity, committed for life if found insane,

and tried for attempted murder or murder, as the case may turn out to be, if found sane.

The latest Kennedy tragedy, like the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, would seem to be another argument for a strong federal law aimed at keeping idiots, morons, habitual lawbreakers and kindred characters from getting hold of guns of any type.

Not that such a law would prevent these tragedies 100%. But its enactment would show that Congress disapproves government by assassination—a disapproval we feel Congress should have signified long ago.

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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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Date **JUN 6 1968**

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NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Burial Near His Brother Is Expected

By LYLE DENNISTON
Star Staff Writer

Robert F. Kennedy's body is expected to be buried near the body of President John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery at about 5:30 p.m. Saturday.

The body will not lie in state in Washington. It will lie in state in New York City, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. tomorrow. The funeral will be Saturday morning in the Cathedral.

President Johnson has proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning for Kennedy. The President has ordered all American flags on government buildings flown at half-staff until the burial.

Plans for the assassinated senator's funeral and burial were disclosed in Los Angeles today by Pierre Salinger, acting as a spokesman for the family. Salinger who was President Kennedy's press secretary, had been working in a similar capacity for the senator during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mass Saturday Morning

A requiem mass for Kennedy will be said in the New York cathedral at 10 a.m. Saturday. His body was to be taken there later today after being flown from Los Angeles.

A jet provided by the White House was to carry the body to New York from Los Angeles. On the plane will be the senator's family, some friends, and some members of his staff.

Among the friends on the plane will be Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., widow of the slain Negro leader.

After the Saturday morning mass, the body will be moved to Washington by train. The funeral train will leave New York at about 12:30 p.m. and arrive at Union Station here at about 4:30 p.m.

The cortege may take

A cortege will bear the body past two sites where Kennedy served — the Senate Office

Buildings and the Justice Department about an hour to move from the station to Arlington Cemetery.

President Kennedy's body is buried in a special plot on the main slope of the cemetery, just below the Custis-Lee Mansion above the approaches to the cemetery from Memorial Bridge. A flame burns continually at the gravesite.

Already buried in the plot with the late president are two of his children. Salinger said Robert Kennedy's body is expected to be buried in the plot. He did not give a more precise location.

As a Navy veteran who held a Cabinet post — attorney general — Kennedy is eligible for burial in the cemetery under current regulations and law.

Salinger said further details on the funeral and burial will be announced tomorrow in New York City.

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The Evening Star (Washington) **A-1**

The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 The Daily Enterprise
 Riverside, Calif.

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Date: 6/6/68
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 Author: *ABW*
 Editor: Art Nauman (City Ed.)
 Title: KENSALT

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Classification: LA 56-156
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20 JUN 21 1968

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Family with him as wound proves fatal

President declares mourning

By GLADWIN HILL

New York Times News Service

LOS ANGELES (Thursday)—Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the brother of a murdered president, died at 1:44 a.m. today.

The New York senator was shot more than 20 hours earlier, moments after he had made his victory statement in the California primary.

At his side when he died today in Good Samaritan Hospital were his wife Ethel, his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford; his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith; and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, whose husband was assassinated 4½ years ago in Dallas, Tex.

Hopes had risen slightly when more than eight hours went by without a new medical bulletin on the stricken senator, but the grimness of the final announcement was signalled when Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, walked slowly down the street in front of the hospital toward the littered gymnasium that served as press headquarters.

Mankiewicz bit his lip. His shoulders slumped.

He stepped to a lectern in front of a green tinted chalk board and bowed his head for a moment while the television lights snapped on.

Then, at one minute before 2 a.m. he said: "I have a short announcement to read," and then he told of Kennedy's death.

The text of Mankiewicz's statement read:

"I have a short announcement to read which I will read at this time. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968. With Senator Kennedy at the time of his death was his wife Ethel, his sister, Patricia Lawford, his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

"He was 42 years old."

"He was not able to build back up tissue after the trauma of last night and the surgery this morning," said Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary who made the official announcement.

President Johnson was informed immediately of the death and proclaimed a day of national mourning.

In Washington, the president issued this statement:

"This is a time of tragedy and loss. Senator Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

"During his life, he knew far more

than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women. He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence—and in the right of the old and poor to a

life of dignity. Our public life is diminished by his loss.

"Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family. I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe

a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy."

The proclamation set next Sunday for a day of national mourning and directs that from now until burial the United States flag will be flown at half staff on all buildings, grounds and ships of the federal government.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey joined the first family, issuing a statement which said:

"Mrs. Humphrey and I feel a sense of profound personal loss. We have all lost a great American—a man of deep concern, compassion, and personal commitment.

"Our hearts go out to his wife and dear children and to his family—which has already known tragedy beyond that which any should endure.

"It is now the obligation of all of us—even in our sorrow and pain—to recommit ourselves to the principles of humanity and individual justice in which Sen. Robert F. Kennedy believed.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with love of man and God."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said softly when informed of Kennedy's death: "There is nothing I can say. I'm just overcome. Just overcome."

Kennedy died while trying to pick up the torch his older brother, John, dropped when he was murdered in Dallas four and one-half years ago.

He had, first with apparent reluctance and then with the gusto that typified the Kennedy clan, taken the mantle of leadership that came hand-in-hand

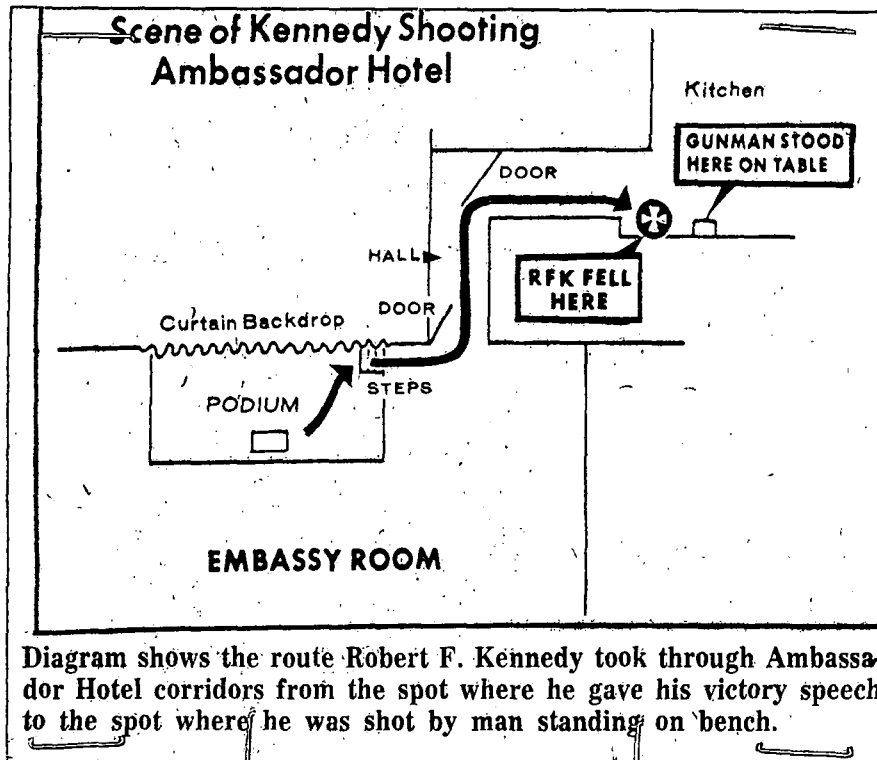


Diagram shows the route Robert F. Kennedy took through Ambassador Hotel corridors from the spot where he gave his victory speech to the spot where he was shot by man standing on bench.

with tragedy to the brood of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

He followed both of his older brothers — Joe, Jr., and John—to violent deaths, Joe in a World War II plane crash and the late President in Dallas. It was his duty, in the Kennedy scheme of things, to pick up where they left off.

Kennedy would have been 43-years old on Nov. 20, the same age of his brother when he was elected President. Bobby, a tough and wily campaign manager of his brother, played a key role in that election and only two nights ago—at his California victory celebration—said he now realized just how valuable campaign aides were.



THE VICTIM — Robert Kennedy clutches rosary beads.

(UPI Telephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Sirhan: Image Unfolds

A notebook apparently belonging to the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy mentions "the necessity to assassinate the senator," Mayor Sam Yorty said yesterday.

The mayor said notes apparently written by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, declare the assassination must be done before June 5, 1968.

Kennedy was shot June 5, moments after thanking supporters for his California presidential primary election victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

It also is the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

Sirhan is described by officials and acquaintances as a Jordanian who hates Jews, writes in a pro-Communist way—and fell from a horse recently trying to become a jockey.

"He does a lot of writing, pro-Communist and anticapitalist," Yorty said.

"Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long-Live Nasser, written in there.'"

He "may have been inflamed" by a statement from Sen. Robert Kennedy during a televised campaign debate Saturday night, said a New York committee on American-Arab relations.

During the debate with McCarthy, Kennedy said the United States should supply jets to Israel.

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary-general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations.

Under maximum security guard, Sirhan is keeping mum about the shooting. Police said he is the only suspect.

He was hospitalized with a broken index finger and sprained left ankle suffered in the melee of his capture, said an official source at the jail.

"No. No," sobbed Sirhan's mother, Mary, when she learned one of her five sons was arrested.

A neighbor in suburban Pasadena, Marguerite Daugherty, said Mrs. Sirhan told her that her son fell from a horse recently on a ranch and "since then I can't talk to him."

"All I know is he is a nice kid," said Said Sirhan in New York. He identified himself as a brother of the accused man.

"I mean this is really something that shook me up that my brother would do such things. I don't think so. I don't think that he would pay attention to such things even."

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with the prisoner at Hollywood Park race track.

"Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it," said Shear, an assistant trainer. "But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

"He wanted to be a jockey and the people around the track advised him to get a job on a farm where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said Shear.

He was a hot walker, who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

Alvin Clark, 40, Pasadena Refuse Department employe, said he talked almost weekly with the suspect and that he (Sirhan) "was very prejudiced against white people."

"He believed in Mohammed and asked me, a Negro, to get him copies of the Black Muslim

newspaper 'Mohammed Speaks,' Clark said. "Once he told me he hated (Senator) Kennedy."

Clark said Sirhan never talked of girls, did not drink or smoke.

"During a number of lengthy conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest—until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said, but anytime the questions got around to Kennedy he would say, "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

Police said they found a total of two notebooks apparently belonging to Sirhan. They contained 18-20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling.

Most of the notes were in English. Some were in Arabic. The notebooks were much like those with spiral binding used by school children.

"I feel a release of the notebooks might be damaging to a trial," Reddin told a news conference.

He said police have "a well-rounded case" against Sirhan. He won't be interviewed much more, Reddin said, because it might "damage the case more than help."

Reddin and Mayor Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a news conference, said they found out who he is by tracing the .22 caliber pistol used in the shooting.

They said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir "Joe" Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store.

Detectives whisked Joe away from the Sirhan home, where

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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29 JUN 21 1968

the brothers, mother, Mary, also live.

When he was taken prisoner, Sirhan Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping. The mayor didn't identify the clipping but he said it was an article critical of Kennedy. It looked like a poem.

In Sirhan's pocket was the key to a 1959 car parked near the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot after thanking supporters for his California primary victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

The police chief said the car belonged to a hotel employee who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was gunned down. The employee said he didn't know Sirhan and didn't know how he got the key.

Reddin said Sirhan had no narcotics in his possession when he was apprehended—and apparently wasn't under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Questioning of Sirhan—with a representative of the district attorney's office—will be tape recorded, the police chief said. He said this wasn't done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy.

One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, said Sirhan was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," said Lamont, 21, an accoustical tile installer who has lived in the area 1½ years.

"He worked on the shed in back of the house."

He described Sirhan as "quiet and conservative." The Sirhan family rarely had noisy get-togethers, he said, but visitors were frequent.

"I don't know exactly how many sons lived there," Lamont said. "I know two did. Maybe a third. Or maybe he visited often."

Sirhan is a Christian, said Pastor Ben Cowles of the Westminster Presbyterian Church near the family home.

But The Rev. Mr. Cowles said Sirhan rarely attended church.

John H. Weidner, who owns an organic health food store at 1380 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, said he employed Sirhan from September, 1967, to March, 1968. Sirhan was trustworthy, he said, having banked large receipts for him on occasion.

"But he did not like authority, was emotional, and was not happy in America," he added. "He is a man who knows very well what he is doing."

Weidner, a captain in the Dutch Army during World War II, said he finally discharged Sirhan because he resented taking orders.

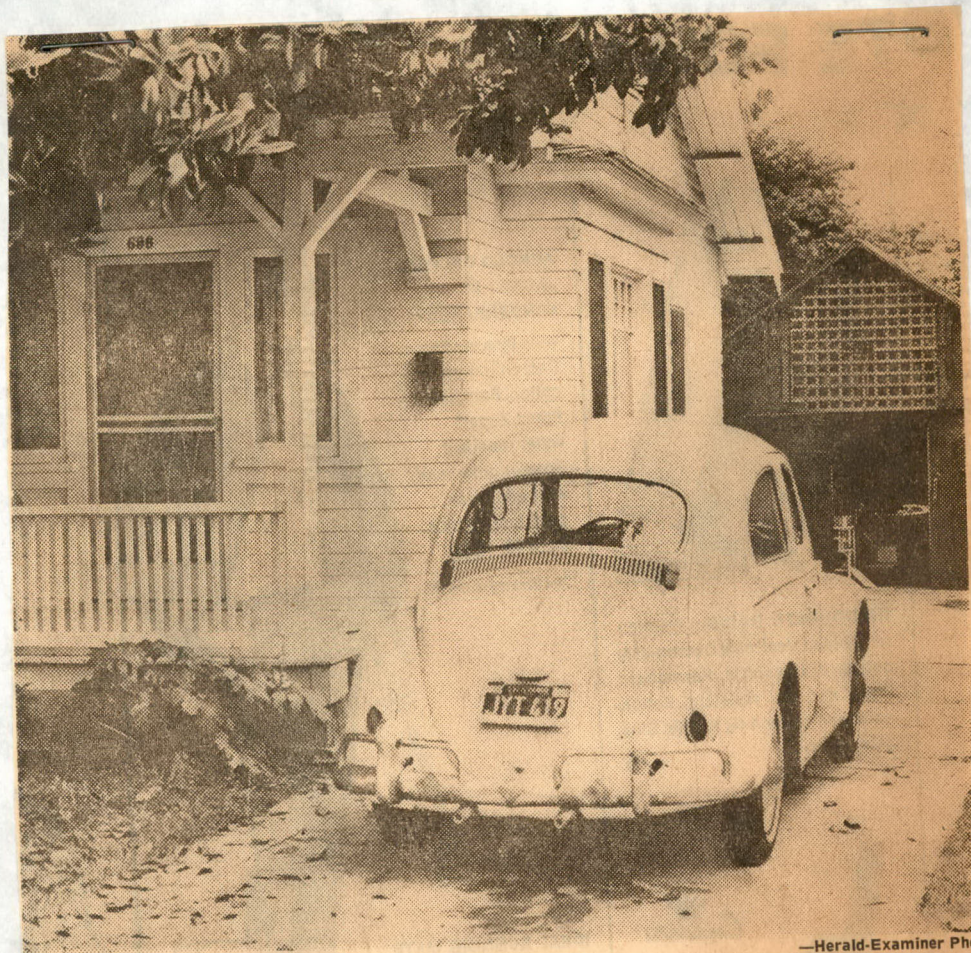


SUSPECT SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
Jordanian extraction, born in old Jerusalem

—United Press Teleph



MOTHER LEARNS OF HER SON'S ARREST
Mrs. Clarence Robinson comforts Mrs. Mary Sirhan



—Herald-Examiner Photo

THE SUSPECT'S HOME AT 696 E. HOWARD IN PASADENA
Neighbors offer varied opinions of 24-year-old Jordanian Sirhan Sirhan

The Sound of Gunfire, Tolling

Political assassination in all its horror has again struck into the consciousness—and the conscience—of the American people. The enormity of this crime goes even beyond the depths of the poignant personal tragedy that has once again enveloped the Kennedy family: political assassination strikes at the very fabric of the state, of American democracy and of the most basic American institutions.

But now the thoughts and prayers of all Americans are focused not on the shattering implications of this latest example of man's unrestrained violence, but rather on a gallant young figure fighting for his life in a Los Angeles hospital. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and his anguished family have the grieved and shocked sympathy of their fellow-citizens throughout this country and their fellowmen in every corner of the civilized world.

And as Americans everywhere watch through the night in prayerful hope that Mr. Kennedy will pull through this terrible ordeal, they must resolve once again—so soon again—that this Government and this society will do everything, literally everything, it can do to thwart such terroristic acts that defy all decency and reason.

* * *

By grim coincidence, in the House of Representatives of the United States today there comes up for vote a Senate-approved measure that contains a thoroughly inadequate, half-hearted attempt to control the trade in guns.

"It amazes me that we continue to tolerate a system of laws which make it so outrageously easy for any criminal, insane person, drug addict or child to obtain lethal firearms which can be used to rain violence and death on innocent people."

These words were spoken in the Senate last month by Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, but the Senate ignored them. Title IV of the so-called crime control bill on which the House will vote today is, as it now stands, a minimal attempt at genuine firearms regulation. It merely prohibits the interstate mail-order sale of pistols and revolvers and bans over-the-counter sale if the buyer lives outside the dealer's state.

The obvious hole is, as we have repeatedly noted, failure to regulate interstate shipment of rifles and shotguns. Senator Edward Kennedy introduced an amendment to control such mail-order sales. Defeated, 53-29. Senator Dodd introduced an amendment making it illegal for anyone under eighteen to buy a rifle or shotgun on his own. Defeated, 54-29. Senator Javits introduced an amendment that included an affidavit procedure for mail-order rifle and shotgun sales. Defeated, 52-28. Senator Brooke introduced an amendment to outlaw other destructive devices, such as hand grenades, bombs and machine guns. Defeated, 47-30.

Thus, the record is clear. Senators mainly from the Southern and Western states, in lockstep with the National Rifle Association and other lobbyists for private arms and ammunition, 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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again to take these steps to prevent weapons from falling into the hands of potential lawbreakers and assassins. This failure to act set a discouraging example for those state legislatures, city councils and officials who were seeking stronger local firearms control.

It can be debated long into the night whether there is deep malaise in a society that breaks out in fits of madness and violence. What is not debatable is that when it came time to "do something about it" by law, the United States Congress failed.

And people all over the country, who look for leadership and guidance from Washington, heard once again the sound of gunfire, tolling.

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The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A
NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date **JUN 6 1968** _____

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

'Wonder It Didn't Happen Sooner'**RFK Had Refused Bodyguard**

By CLARE CRAWFORD



ONE of the most horrifying aspects of the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy is the frequently heard comment: "It's a wonder it didn't happen sooner." Or "I knew something like this was in the air."

America is even sicker than the continual cowardly rain of assassin's bullets indicates, if people

are accepting them as inevitable.

But, in fact, as long ago as last April Kennedy aides and reporters covering him were deeply concerned for his safety.

Time and again the subject of bodyguards and special police were suggested. And the Senator flatly vetoed them.

Brawny, tall New York banker Bill Barry, a family friend, was the nearest thing to a guard Bobby would accept. He was officially explained as somebody who made a path for Bobby and Ethel thru the pressing crowds. Several times he saved both of them from being crushed — ~~perhaps~~ seriously — by enthusiastic supporters. The Kennedy camp was quite indignant when Mr. Barry was identified in a newspaper picture as a "bodyguard."

* * *

LATER, as the crowds were not content to just press close to Bobby, they wanted his clothes for souvenirs — pro football player Roosevelt Grier spelled him.

Grier would wrap himself around the Senator's waist as the motorcade inched thru throngs. Several times, the crowd was almost able to pull the Senator out of the car despite Grier's anchorage. Once Bobby even got his tooth chipped. And this was from the people who loved him.

In recent years the sickest portion of the nation's lunatic fringe has been writing the RFK's — threatening him and his family with the worst the writers could imagine.

This is one of the reasons, friends say, that Ethel Kennedy is so shy and is the only recent candidate's wife to refuse interviews. Every Kennedy article generates a

new spate of vicious mail to both the Kennedys and the writer. And the Kennedys have had to ignore it.

* * *

SIMPLY, Bobby Kennedy has been just another victim of America's lawlessness. The families of the crippled and maimed and dead bus drivers suffer for their men just as much as the Kennedys.

We are sick and grieving for Sen. Kennedy and this family.

If one good thing can be drawn from this dreadful act, all of us might realize that no matter how important or obscure we are; how rich or how poor; how advantaged or deprived that nut or criminal can get us. And get us first. We as individuals have to do something. Write a congressman; throw our gun away; stop name-calling; get involved with the neighbor next door and downtown, and pray for the soul of Sen. Kennedy.

It's not much. It won't make anything the same again. But it may be a step towards sanity.

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The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date **JUN 6 1968**

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62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

First Treatment: They Lifted His Head...

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Staff Writer

The first medical treatment Sen. Robert F. Kennedy received yesterday was touchingly simple.

An aide lifted his head a few inches from the cement floor, and another knelt and fanned him.

From then on he received progressively more sophisticated care. Here is a chronology of his treatment from the time he was shot:

At Los Angeles Central Receiving Hospital, a one-mile ambulance ride from the hotel, doctors and nurses were waiting.

Sen. Kennedy, said Dr. Victor Baz, "was practically dead" when he arrived. Dr. Albert Holt said the Senator was in a coma, in deep shock, not breathing and with practically no heart beat. "I thought we would have to pronounce him as expired," Dr. Baz said.

Heart Massage

Dr. Holt stood on a stool beside the emergency room stretcher and began massaging Sen. Kennedy's heart. Other doctors administered adrenalin and oxygen, and placed a tube down his throat to aid breathing.

"I was ready to put adrenalin into the heart," said Dr. Baz, "but as we were working we saw we didn't need that. At first he was pulseless. Then his pulse came back and we began to hear a heartbeat and he began to breathe a little erratically."

The patient was then placed on a machine that massages his heart by pushing his chest up and down.

Dr. Baz said he slapped the Senator's face several times and called "Bob, Bob," to look for signs of consciousness, "but he failed to respond."

Ethel Kennedy, he said, couldn't believe her husband was alive.

"When we did get a heartbeat I put the stethoscope to her ears and just like a mother hears a baby's heartbeat, she was overjoyed," Dr. Baz recalled.

As an emergency center, the Receiving Hospital is not equipped to perform intricate surgery. Sen. Kennedy was given fluid in the veins of both arms and prepared for transfer to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan about a half-mile away.

The Hospital of the Good Samaritan, run by the Episcopal Church, is considered the best hospital in Los Angeles by many authorities and one of the best on the West Coast.

USC Medical School

It is a square block medical center with three main sections, the first built in 1908. The most recent East Wing, where Sen. Kennedy was taken, opened in 1952. The hospital is affiliated with the University of Southern California Medical School.

A team of six doctors — three neurosurgeons and three chest surgeons — was assembled in the middle of the night from the medical faculties of the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles.

The Senator was taken to the fifth floor intensive care unit and prepared for surgery.

Dr. Maxwell M. Andler Jr., 54, a graduate of USC and a clinical professor of neurosurgery at UCLA, headed the team. He was aided by Drs. Henry Cuneo and Nat Downs Reid, neurosurgeons, and Drs. Burt Meyer, Paul Ironside and Hubert Humble, chest surgeons.

The operation started around 3 a.m. California time (6 a.m. in Washington).

The crowd of about 300 persons gathered outside the 10-story Hospital made so much noise that Fred Dutton, a Kennedy aide, had to plead for quiet. He said the noise bothered other patients in the 391-bed hospital and reached the fifth floor, where members of the Kennedy family awaited the end of surgery.

The doctors emerged from the operating room three hours and 40 minutes after they started surgery.

They said they had successfully removed all of the bullet except a fragment.

First Word

They disclosed no details of their surgery, but the usual course, according to neurosurgeons, is to: (1) put a tube down the windpipe or make an opening in the

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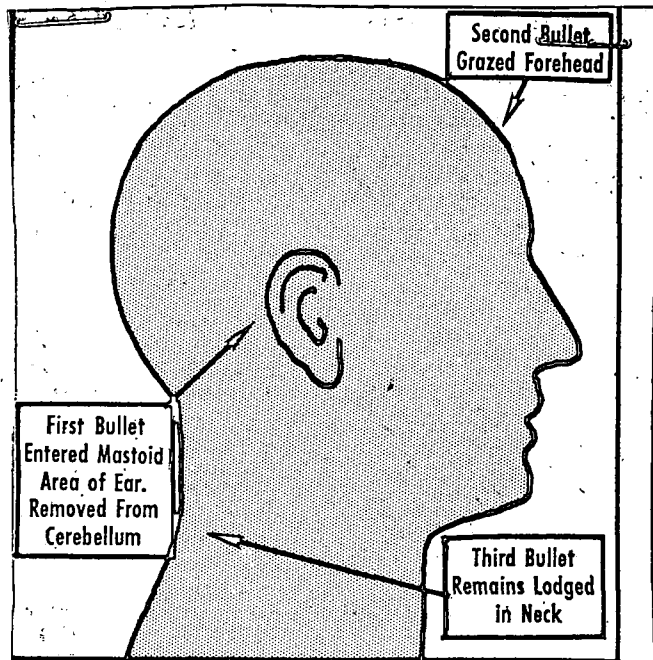
Date JUN 6 1968

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

neck to establish a clear airway; (2) give blood, fluids and drugs to combat shock; (3) shave the head and clean the wound; (4) lay open the scalp and expose the skull; (5) remove part of the scalp; (6) gently expose the damaged brain tissue and follow the track of the bullet to drain away blood and clots, halt bleeding and remove bullet fragments.



June 6, 1968

The Washington Post

Of the three bullets that struck Sen. Kennedy, only the first, which entered behind his right ear, caused grave damage. Most of bullet was removed by surgery.

The Shattering of

Kennedy's Victory Party

By DONARA LEGENDRE

North American Newspaper Alliance

LOS ANGELES — There was a party going on in Sen. Robert Kennedy's suite on the seventh floor of the Ambassador Hotel on Tuesday night. In the early part of the evening it was not a very gay party. With 2 percent of the vote in, Sen. Eugene McCarthy was five points ahead.

Writer Budd Schulberg, looking woolly-haired and tweedy, chatted with "Paper Lion" author George Plimpton.

Mrs. Plimpton sat on the corner of a bed in the adjoining room talking to Jean Smith, wife of Kennedy campaign manager Steve Smith and sister of the senator.

Tanned and looking lovely in a silk dress embroidered at the neck, Mrs. Smith seemed to prefer the quiet of a few friends dropping by the bedroom than the chaos of the living room.

John B. Martin, former ambassador to the Dominican Republic, wandered from room to room looking serious and gnawing on his pipe.

Film director John Frankenheimer, who made a very successful half-hour commercial about Kennedy, said he would leave for Kansas in the morning to start a new film.

Discussing Movie

And Hollywood-based director and producer Dick Silbert lounged about discussing the movie he would start in Mexico in the morning.

With New York producer Bill Wilson and brain trust-writer Dick Goodwin, Frankenheimer and Silbert made all the TV commercials for the campaign.

Sitting on a couch in the living room was Col. John Glenn talking to Charles Evers, brother of assassinated Negro leader Medgar Evers. "I'm going to

Washington to help the Poor People's March," Evers said.

Evers had done quite a bit of campaigning on Kennedy's behalf in California. "Kennedy is the only one who can really deal with the problems," he said. "Something's got to happen. If we have Humphrey as president it will be like France in this country."

"Making of the President" author Theodore White padded about observing a crucial night in what looked increasingly like the making of another president.

At 11:45 NBC, despite its problems of broken computers, announced to everyone's delight that it joined CBS in the opinion that Kennedy would win.

Gathers Momentum

Everyone wandered about laughing and drinking as the party gathered momentum with the candidate's success.

Word went out to friends of the senator's that a party was planned after the election at Los Angeles' gayest, most "in" nightclub, "The Factory."

Victory appeared imminent.

The senator entered the living room with aides Fred Dutton, Dick Drayne and Richard Goodwin. He made the rounds accepting congratulations and shaking hands. He looked young and tanned and glad to see everyone celebrating.

After a few minutes of visiting with friends he went downstairs to make his speech congratulating McCarthy on running a good race. His wife Ethel went with him.

Enjoy His Jokes

In the living room of the Kennedy suite, speech writer Jeff Greenfield, 24, stretched out on the floor next to his wife in front of the television set and everyone gathered around to watch the senator and laugh at his jokes.

They looked pleased. Most of them had worked hard for that moment. The telephone rang constantly, usually for people who were not there and could not be found.

Suddenly the CBS announcer said, "Please clear the room." None paid much attention. Most people had been down earlier and seen the unbelievable jam of people in the main hall room. Bands were playing special Kennedy songs and people in Kennedy hats and extraordinary costumes were pushing and shoving and steaming under the hot TV lights.

"We cannot tell if the senator has been shot or not," the announcer said.

In both upstairs rooms people rushed to turn the volume up. "It can't be!" "Oh no!" "God, it's not possible," they exclaimed as the room emptied, virtually stumbling over one another in an attempt to discover if it were true. A few sat on the edge of the bed looking disbelieving.

Jean Smith hurried downstairs to join her husband and plead with people to leave the ballroom quietly and calmly. The lobby of the Ambassador Hotel was bedlam, lit as though for a movie production by strobe lights. A throng of people crowded out of the ballroom and stood about unwilling to leave, but with no reason to stay.

Police Rush In

A young man standing by a blue fountain filled with balloons in the middle of the lobby gave a short speech telling people not to get upset.

Jesse Unruh, California campaign coordinator, said "My God, my God, do they have to do this to every decent man?"

Out of the Colonial Room burst a cordon of policemen carrying

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The Sun (Baltimore) _____
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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their guns high and surrounding a doubled-up young man whose face was hidden from the light—the suspect.

In the ballroom police tried to cordon off the center of the floor where a woman lay stretched out on a table covered with blood, a large plastic tube beside her and a clutch of nurses and policemen around her. TV and still cameras mercilessly ploughed on until the police turned the lights off.

Upstairs, all the members of the Kennedy group had gone to the hospital. Left were only a few stalwart young women calling members of the family and friends to make necessary arrangements.

Mrs. John Braden, wife of San Francisco campaign manager Tom Braden and a close friend of Ethel Kennedy, left to stay with the children at Malibu until it was decided they should leave

for New York with Colonel and Mrs. Glenn.

A fat young girl in a Kennedy hat with tears streaming down her face caught anyone she could in the hotel halls to tell her story of the incident. Standing behind the assassin she saw him pull out the gun as the senator leaned forward to shake hands with a waiter who greeted him.

In the Street

After the senator reached the Good Samaritan Hospital, everyone who was neither watching television at the Ambassador or actually in the hospital with the family and immediate friends was outside the Good Samaritan in the street. Masses of policemen filled the block. The air resounded with the drone of electric generators for the TV equipment.

The crowd—some press, some women with little children, even a couple of hippies—didn't say much. Occasionally members of

the staff appeared on the street, but without much news.

Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived. Later Andy Williams and his wife arrived. Tempers frayed as the policemen prodded people behind ropes they had put up.

When finally a cold, gray dawn brought press secretary Frank Mankowicz's announcement that the senator had survived the operation, spirits lifted slightly.

The Plimptons, Goodwin and a few other members of the staff left the hospital around 7. A coffee wagon brought a moment's energy. The television lights were turned off and daylight brought a smoggy, dank vigil to match the spirits of the watchers.

All that remained of the earlier revelries were the empty glasses on the 7th floor and a few balloons in the lobby.

"This would have been a terrific day," said Mankowicz.

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Another Kennedy shot

By JAMES KAUFMAN 2

Senator Robert F. Kennedy hung on the verge of life or death after he was shot down in a Los Angeles hotel minutes following his victory speech in the California primary.

Four hours of brain surgery in the early morning hours Wednesday yielded life for Kennedy, but also the threat of permanent brain damage.

Kennedy's short, young alleged assailant—a recent immigrant from Jerusalem named Sirhan Bishara Sirhan—was held under heavy guard, but the nation was badly shaken and presidential politics were at a confused standstill.

A truly sick sorrow, and a hot indignation were both immediately expressed across the nation. Passions ran deep for both the senator's condition and what was yet another outburst of violence and assassination in America.

A new attempt at passing some form of the recently defeated gun control legislation was mounted on Capitol Hill. Condemnations of pistol politics and a vaguely termed "American sickness" were heard from many sources both here and abroad.

DC Mayor Walter Washington, fearing a violent reaction to the attempted assassination of Senator Kennedy, Wednesday cancelled for 24 hours all days off and leaves for DC policemen.

Sirhan, identified as being 24-years-old, was reportedly found with four \$100 bills and some anti-Kennedy articles on his person.

He lived with his brother Adel, in Pasadena, Calif., and got the Iver Johnson .22-caliber pistol he allegedly used on Kennedy from another brother, Munier.

Sirhan allegedly shouted "I love my country," before Kennedy was shot. He was identified as being born in the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

United Press International reported a view that Sirhan "hated Kennedy, because he hated all people with money." There was also speculation he may have been enflamed by Kennedy's firm stand in support of Israel.

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Date JUNE 6-8, 1968

EXAMINER 2

WASHINGTON, DC

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A demonstration outside the 16th St. NIA, headquarters of the National Rifle Association was staged Wednesday afternoon. Objections to the group stem from their opposition to certain proposed gun law provisions and their extensive lobbying.

An initial police report was given by an official of the Los Angeles police force.

He confirmed a suspect had been apprehended and was locked away. He said no special security arrangements had been in effect when Kennedy was shot and said it was not customary to have such arrangements. He said none had ever been requested.

He also said there had been "no second man," although several witnesses reported seeing a man flee who they thought for various reasons was connected with the suspect.

East Coast TV watchers, who stayed up to 3:15 in the morning Wednesday for final California results, had no sooner seen Kennedy take a major stride toward the US presidency than they heard he had been shot. It was 12:20 a.m. Pacific Coast time.

First reports had Kennedy badly wounded, but alive and hospitalized. As the shock of on-the-scene TV reports of blood and bullets subsided, TV commentators cautiously conveyed a mood that Kennedy was out of danger. Three others were also shot.

But when Kennedy press aide Frank Mankiewicz gave the first official word at 5:25 a.m. (2:25 Pacific time) that Kennedy had a bullet lodged in his brain and within minutes would undergo surgery "in very critical condition" a deep gloom fell over the situation.

Mankiewicz said the operation was to take 45 minutes to an hour. In the grim waiting period that followed more facts about what happened became available.

Reactions of Mrs. John F. Kennedy and others were made known. Violent reports were told live and for the first time at the Ambassador Hotel by eyewitnesses. Photos showing the fallen, deathly looking Kennedy were broadcast on the screen. A report that Kennedy had been given last rites added another grave development.

TV and radio became the lifeline between the public and what had happened. After Mankiewicz's 5:45 a.m. statement that surgery was to begin, it was not until 7:45 a.m. (4:45 Pacific) that Mankiewicz reappeared.

Television viewers and radio listeners—dazed by two hours which included four re-runs of a videotape of Kennedy's final victory words and the shots and screams that followed—then heard Mankiewicz say that surgery was going to last two more hours, but that Kennedy's "life signs were good."

Finally at about 9:30 a.m., (6:30 Pacific) when most of Washington and the nation had awakened

to the news of Kennedy's shooting, Mankiewicz reported that Kennedy had been taken out of surgery. But he said the senator was still "in very critical condition" and "only the next 12 to 36 hours" would tell.

A generally depressed and guarded mood seemed to take hold among the public following this final announcement. Kennedy's death appeared averted, but the unknown factors—including possible brain damage or relapses of some sort—dispelled most feelings of relief.

As Kennedy lay injured, the emotional reaction of the public to the violence of the event began to be felt. No visible signs of work disruptions or other public reactions could be detected, but everybody seemed aware of what happened and brought short by it.

The versions of the videotape of Kennedy's last moments before the shooting mainly depicted the candidate thanking his campaign workers. "I was a floor manager eight years ago," he said, "and I understand and appreciate the kind of work you did."

After a jibe at Los Angeles Mayor and Kennedy foe Sam Yorty ("Mayor Yorty says we've already been here too long."), Kennedy stepped down from where he had been speaking.

He was lost behind the bodies of his bodyguards, star athletes Roosevelt Grier, of the Los Angeles Rams football team, and Rafer Johnson, a former Olympic star.

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, who had been standing behind the senator was also obscured.

Only a field of cheering, happy campaigners could be seen, but a sharp rap—later identified as gunfire—could be heard above chants of "RFK, RFK, RFK." No one, or few, seemed to immediately know what had occurred.

But seconds later, two more of the sharp raps were heard, followed by gasps and screams.

Cameras now trained on the scene but still could not show the blocked Kennedy—who had advanced to a serviceway in the hotel kitchen when he confronted the gunmen. He was reportedly shaking hands with waiters and other Ambassador Hotel Staff workers.

First viewers saw in the crowd a girl standing on something that gave her a view of the shooting. She put her hand to her mouth and appeared to scream.

Then a man with a beard, his hand thumping his head in apparent disbelief could be seen. Shouts of "Kennedy's been shot" could be heard. A radio report records "Get the gun! Get the gun!"

The realization of what had happened then spread. A Negro man put his hand to his head and had a look of anguish on his face, others walked away dazedly, looking at the ceiling and scratching their beards, or in other obvious postures of upset.

The photos of Kennedy shown later revealed him lying on the ground apparently conscious.

with his eyes open, although glassy. At one stage his shirt was torn open. Mrs. Kennedy reportedly then stepped in saying "Oh, no. Oh no." She asked photographers to take no more pictures and summoned help. She was reportedly calm and not tearful.

It was immediately announced that a man "about 5'6", about 148 lbs., with wiry, bushy hair and of Latin appearance" had a gun wrested from him and was subdued by Grier and Johnson and turned over to authorities and whisked away.

Facts concerning what this suspect did were unclear.

It was at first reported that he emptied a pistol—later identified as a .22-caliber make—into Kennedy, his entourage and closeby spectators.

It was established at about 4:30 a.m. (1:30 Pacific), about an hour after the shooting, that the other men hit by the burst of gunfire were:

Paul Schrade, a labor union official; Bill Weisel, an ABC-TV newsmen, and Ira Goldstein a radio newsmen. Reports that Stephen Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law, and another woman had been shot proved false.



Senator Kennedy's campaigns were wild and highly emotional. Aides often feared for his safety.



The Kennedy's Hickory Hill home was bathed in bright sunlight Wednesday, but there was deep gloom inside.

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UPI-113

ADD FAMILY, MCLEAN (UPI-71)

LATER THE YOUNGER CHILDREN WERE TAKEN BY STATION WAGON WITH THEIR PLAYMATES TO THE NEARBY HOME OF THE CLOSE FRIENDS. THEY TOOK ALONG THEIR MONKEY.

WHILE THEY WERE AWAY GLENN CAME OUT ON THE LAWN OF THE KENNEDY ESTATE AND PLAYED AN ENERGETIC GAME OF TOUCH FOOTBALL WITH DAVID, 12, AND MICHAEL, 10, AND THEIR FRIEND, CHUCK MCDERMOTT.

AS THEY PLAYED, 14-MONTH-OLD DOUGLAS WAS WHEELED OUT IN A BABY CARRIAGE TO WATCH.

WHEN THE YOUNGER CHILDREN RETURNED, THEY TOOK A PLUNGE IN THE POOL UNDER THE GLENN'S GUIDANCE.

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KENNEDY 6/6 HC
 2ND DAY LD 026A

BY PAUL R. JESCHKE

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY DIED THURSDAY, 25 HOURS AFTER HE WAS SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN.

KENNEDY, WHO WAS KILLED WHILE SEEKING HIS PARTY'S PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, DIED FOUR AND A HALF YEARS AFTER HIS BROTHER, PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, BEFELL A SIMILAR FATE.

WITH THE 42-YEAR-OLD SENATOR WHEN HE DIED WERE HIS WIFE, ETHEL, AND MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, THE LATE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW.

KENNEDY SUCCUMBED OF EXTENSIVE BRAIN DAMAGE CAUSED WHEN HIS ASSASSIN FIRED EIGHT SHOTS AT POINT-BLANK RANGE.

DEATH CAME AT 1:44 A.M. PDT (4:44 A.M. EDT) AND WAS ATTRIBUTED TO A "BULLET THAT ENTERED HIS HEAD BEHIND THE RIGHT EAR."

"HE WAS NOT ABLE TO BUILD BACK UP TISSUE AFTER THE TRAUMA OF LAST NIGHT AND THE SURGERY THIS MORNING," SAID FRANK MANKIEWICZ, KENNEDY'S PRESS SECRETARY WHO MADE THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON WAS INFORMED IMMEDIATELY OF THE DEATH AND PROCLAIMED A DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

AN UNIDENTIFIED PRIEST WAS ALSO WITH THE NEW YORK SENATOR AT THE TIME OF DEATH, AS WERE HIS BROTHER, SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY; HIS SISTERS, MRS. STEPHEN SMITH AND PATRICIA LAWFORD; AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, STEPHEN SMITH.

DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF NOEL MCQUOWN OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, SAID HE ASSUMED CHARGES AGAINST SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT ACCUSED OF THE SHOOTING, WOULD BE CHANGED TO MURDER.

MCQUOWN SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER SIRHAND HAD BEEN INFORMED OF KENNEDY'S DEATH. HE WAS HELD IN THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM THE HOSPITAL WHERE THE SENATOR DIED.

PICKUP 5TH PGH 206A: AUTHORITIES PONDERED
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REACTION 6/6 WA

1ST ADD REACTION WASHINGTON 030A XXX VESSELS.

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY JOINED THE FIRST FAMILY, ISSUING A STATEMENT WHICH SAID:

"MRS. HUMPHREY AND I FEEL A SENSE OF PROFOUND PERSONAL LOSS. WE HAVE ALL LOST A GREAT AMERICAN--A MAN OF DEEP CONCERN, COMPASSION, AND PERSONAL COMMITMENT.

"OUR HEARTS GO OUT TO HIS WIFE AND DEAR CHILDREN AND TO HIS FAMILY--WHICH HAS ALREADY KNOWN TRAGEDY BEYOND THAT WHICH ANY SHOULD ENDURE.

IT IS NOW THE OBLIGATION OF ALL OF US--EVEN IN OUR SORROW AND PAIN--TO RECOMMIT OURSELVES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY AND INDIVIDUAL JUSTICE IN WHICH SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY BELIEVED.

"MAY OUR NATION FIND THE STRENGTH, THE FAITH AND THE WISDOM TO DISPEL THE FORCES OF IRRATIONAL HATE AMONG US AND TO REPLACE THEM WITH LOVE OF MAN AND GOD."

SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD SAID SOFTLY WHEN INFORMED OF KENNEDY'S DEATH: "THERE IS NOTHING I CAN SAY. I'M JUST OVERCOME. JUST OVERCOME."

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REACTION 6/6 WA
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 WITH KENNEDY

WASHINGTON (UPI) --PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CALLING THIS "A TIME OF TRAGEDY AND LOSS," TODAY DECLARED A DAY OF MOURNING SUNDAY FOR SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

THE JOHNSONS LED THE CAPITAL AND THE NATION IN EXTENDING DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO THE SLAIN SENATOR'S WIFE AND FAMILY.

THE WHITE HOUSE RELEASED A STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT WHICH SAID: "THIS IS A TIME OF TRAGEDY AND LOSS. SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY IS DEAD.

"ROBERT KENNEDY AFFIRMED THIS COUNTRY--AFFIRMED THE ESSENTIAL DECENCY OF ITS PEOPLE, THEIR LONGING FOR PEACE, THEIR DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF LIFE FOR ALL.

"DURING HIS LIFE, HE KNEW FAR MORE THAN HIS SHARE OF PERSONAL TRAGEDY.

"YET HE NEVER ABANDONED HIS FAITH IN AMERICA. HE NEVER LOST HIS CONFIDENCE IN THE SPIRITUAL STRENGTH OF ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN. HE BELIEVED IN THE CAPACITY OF THE YOUNG FOR EXCELLENCE--AND IN THE RIGHT OF THE OLD AND POOR TO A LIFE OF DIGNITY. OUR PUBLIC LIFE IS DIMINISHED BY HIS LOSS.

"MRS. JOHNSON AND I EXTEND OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO MRS. KENNEDY AND HIS FAMILY. I HAVE ISSUED A PROCLAMATION CALLING UPON OUR NATION TO OBSERVE A DAY OF MOURNING FOR ROBERT KENNEDY NEXT SUNDAY."

THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED THAT FLAGS BE FLOWN AT HALF STAFF FROM NOW UNTIL THE KENNEDY BURIAL ON ALL FEDERAL BUILDINGS, MILITARY FACILITIES AND NAVAL VESSELS.

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SHAME 6/6 NX

WITH VIOLENCE 018A

NEW YORK (UPI)--TELEVISION STATION WPIX BROADCAST A ONE WORD
 EDITORIAL WEDNESDAY ON THE SHOOTING OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.
 FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS THE STATION SHOWED THE WORD IN LARGE,
 BLOCK-LETTERS:

"SHAME."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WORLD 6/6 NX

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

AROUND THE WORLD TODAY MEN WEPT FOR THE FALLEN SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND LAMENTED FOR THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN LONDON, SAMMY DAVIS JR. TOLD A THEATER AUDIENCE WEDNESDAY NIGHT AFTER ACT ONE THAT THE SHOW COULD NOT GO ON WITH HIM BECAUSE HIS HEART "FOR ONCE WAS NOT IN THE THEATER (BUT) MANY MILES AWAY IN AMERICA." WEEPING, HE WALKED OFFSTAGE.

IN SANTIAGO, PRESIDENT EDUARDO FREI OF CHILE SAID EVERYMAN FELT THE BLOW THAT STRUCK KENNEDY. "I BELIEVE THIS HAS CAUSED ALL THE MEN IN THE WORLD TO TREMBLE."

THE GRIEF, THE GROPING FOR WORDS OF CONDOLENCE, THE SADNESS CAME EASIER TO A SHOCKED WORLD THAN UNDERSTANDING.

"WHY? WHY? WHY? SAID THE DAILY MIRROR OF LONDON. "WHAT IS THIS DREADFUL SICKNESS THAT LURKS BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE RICHEST COUNTRY ON EARTH?"

IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MRS. HELEN SUZMAN, THE ONLY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO VOTES AGAINST APARTHEID RACIAL POLICY, SAID, "IT IS A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF THE GHASTLY UNDERCURRENT OF VIOLENCE THAT SEEMS TO BE ONE OF THE HAZARDS OF PUBLIC OFFICE IN AMERICA AND ELSEWHERE. ROBERT KENNEDY'S FEARLESSNESS WOULD MAKE HIM MORE VULNERABLE THAN MOST."

IN AMSTERDAM, FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH LUNS OF HOLLAND SAID, "ONE WONDERS WHETHER IN THE UNITED STATES A SOCIETY OF VIOLENCE IS GROWING."

IN BUENOS AIRES, FORMER PRESIDENT ARTURO FRONDIZI OF ARGENTINA SAID, "THIS BRUTAL ATTEMPT REVEALS THE DESPERATION OF WARLIKE AND RACIST ELEMENTS, AGENTS OF INTERNATIONAL MONOPOLIES."

BUT MOSTLY THE VOICES FROM AROUND THE WORLD SOUNDED PUZZLEMENT.

IN HELSINKI, PRIME MINISTER MAUNO KOIVISTO OF FINLAND SAID THE WORLD IS "WORRIED AND FRIGHTENED AT THE ALARMING INCREASE OF VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES." IN OSLO, PRIME MINISTER PER BORTEN OF NORWAY SAID, "THE QUESTION OBVIOUSLY ARRISES WHAT CAN BE THE REASON BEHIND SUCH BURSTS OF VIOLENCE EVEN IN COUNTRIES BUILT ON DEMOCRACY AND WITH GUARANTEES FOR JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS."

IN RANGOON, FOREIGN MINISTER U THI HAN OF BURMA SAID, "THERE IS TOO MUCH SHOOTING IN AMERICA."

IN TOKYO, PROFESSOR HIROSHI NAKATANI, WHO KNEW KENNEDY SAID, "THE IMAGE OF DEMOCRATIC STATE THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAVE HAD IN AMERICA IS CRUMBLING."

IN HONG KONG, THE NEWSPAPER THE STANDARD SAID: "THE REPUTATION OF AMERICANS ARE HONEST, FINE PEOPLE. THE WEAKNESS OF AMERICANS THAT TOO MANY OF THESE UPRIGHT PEOPLE ARE TOO RIGID IN THEIR IDEAS AND OUTLOOKS. THIS CAN LEAD TO PASSION, HATRED--AND DISASTER. PERHAPS A TOUCH OF ORIENTAL NONCHALANCE MIGHT BE GOOD FOR AMERICA."

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A-11

Mrs. John F. Kennedy is comforted by Burke Marshall, IBM president and former Assistant U.S. Attorney General, at Kennedy International Airport in New York. She was awaiting the arrival there from London of her brother-in-law Prince Stanislas Radziwill before flying to Los Angeles to be near Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

United Press International

The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

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BODY 6/6 HC

URGENT

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--PIERRE SALINGER ANNOUNCED THE BODY OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WOULD BE FLOWN BEFORE NOON TODAY TO NEW YORK CITY TO LIE IN STATE IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE BODY WILL BE TAKEN DURING THE WEEKEND TO WASHINGTON FOR BURIAL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

SALINGER SAID PLANS STILL WERE BEING FORMULATED BUT ADDED "I SUSPECT THE SENATOR WILL BE BURIED IN THE PLOT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY."

SALINGER HAD SERVED AS THE LATE PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY AND WAS ACTIVE IN THE SENATOR'S CAMPAIGN FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

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BODY 6/6 HC

1ST ADD BODY LOS ANGELES 043A XX NOMINATION.

"SOME OF THE TIMES I'M ANNOUNCING ARE NOT AS PRECISE AS I'D LIKE THEM TO BE," SAID SALINGER. "THE SENATOR'S BODY WILL LEAVE LOS ANGELES BETWEEN 10 AND 11 A.M. THIS MORNING ON A JET PROVIDED BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

"THE PLANE WILL FLY TO NEW YORK CITY AND THE SENATOR'S BODY TAKEN TO ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL WHERE ON FRIDAY MORNING IT WILL LIE IN STATE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A.M. AND 10 A.M. SATURDAY MORNING, THERE WILL BE A REQUIEM MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. FOLLOWING THAT THE BODY WILL BE TAKEN BY TRAIN TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY WHERE HE WILL BE BURIED.

"WE EXPECT THE ROUTE TO TRAVEL FROM UNION STATION IN WASHINGTON WILL PASS THE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING WHERE HE SERVED IN THE U.S. SENATE AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WHERE HE SERVED AS ATTORNEY GENERAL," SALINGER SAID.

"ABOARD THE PLANE CARRYING THE SENATOR'S BODY WILL BE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY, FRIENDS AND STAFF MEMBERS."

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UPI-45

CORRESPONDENTS:

SEN. KENNEDY'S BODY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED ON THE FLIGHT FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK TODAY BY HIS WIDOW, ETHEL, THREE OF HIS CHILDREN, AND 71 FRIENDS AND STAFF MEMBERS, INCLUDING:

KATHLEEN, JOSEPH AND BOBBY KENNEDY, THE SENATOR'S ELDEST CHILDREN; MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY; SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY; PAT LAWFORD; MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN SMITH; PRINCE AND PRINCESS RADZIWIŁŁ; MR. AND MRS. JAMES WHITTAKER, THE FIRST AMERICAN TO CLIMB MT. EVEREST AND HIS WIFE; MR. AND MRS. EDWIN GUTHMAN, NATIONAL EDITOR OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES AND HIS WIFE; JOHN SIEGENTHALER, EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.

BURKE MARSHALL, FORMER DEPUTY U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT; FRANK MANKIEWICZ, THE SENATOR'S PRESS SECRETARY; RAFAEL JOHNSON, FORMER OLYMPIC STAR; ROOSEVELT GRIER, LOS ANGELES RAMS DEFENSIVE TACKLE; K. LEMOYNE BILLINGS, NEW YORK ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE; RICHARD GOODWIN, A SPEECH WRITER FOR BOTH PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND ROBERT KENNEDY; FERNANDO PARA, A MEXICAN ARCHITECT; CHARLES EVERS, MISSISSIPPI NAACP OFFICIAL; CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY SPEAKER AND MRS. JESSE M. UNRUH; MR. AND MRS. ANDY WILLIAMS, THE SINGER AND HIS WIFE--ACTRESS CLAUDINE LONGET; MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PLIMPTON, AN AUTHOR AND HIS WIFE; CHARLES SPAULDING, NEW YORK INVESTMENT BANKER; MRS. CORETTA KING, WIFE OF THE ASSASSINATED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING; MR. AND MRS. PIERRE SALINGER, AND JOHN DOUGLASS, SON OF FORMER ILLINOIS SEN. PAUL DOUGLASS. OTHER STAFF MEMBERS WHO WILL BE ON THE PLANE WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

WCNS

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NOT RECORDED
 29 JUN 14 1968

FOR MR. TOLSON

79 JUN 14 1968

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EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING OBIT IS FOR USE ONLY IN THE EVENT OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY'S DEATH. IT IS MANDATORY THAT IT NOT APPEAR UNLESS KENNEDY DIES.

 BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY DIED WHILE TRYING TO PICK UP THE TORCH HIS OLDER BROTHER, JOHN, DROPPED WHEN HE WAS MURDERED IN DALLAS FOUR AND ONE HALF YEARS AGO.

HE HAD, FIRST WITH APPARENT RELUCTANCE AND THEN WITH THE GUSTO THAT TYPIFIED THE KENNEDY CLAN, TAKEN THE MANTLE OF LEADERSHIP THAT CAME HAND-IN-HAND WITH TRAGEDY TO THE BROOD OF AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY.

HE FOLLOWED BOTH OF HIS OLDER BROTHERS--JOE, JR., AND JOHN--TO VIOLENT DEATHS, JOE IN A WORLD WAR II PLANE CRASH AND THE LATE PRESIDENT IN DALLAS. IT WAS HIS DUTY, IN THE KENNEDY SCHEME OF THINGS, TO PICK UP WHERE THEY LEFT OFF.

KENNEDY WOULD HAVE BEEN 43-YEARS OLD ON NOV. 20, THE SAME AGE OF HIS BROTHER WHEN HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT. BOBBY, A TOUGH AND WILY CAMPAIGN MANAGER FOR HIS BROTHER, PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THAT ELECTION AND ONLY TWO NIGHTS AGO -- AT HIS CALIFORNIA VICTORY CELEBRATION-- SAID HE NOW REALIZED JUST HOW VALUABLE CAMPAIGN AIDES WERE.

DESPITE MUCH CRITICAL COMMENT ABOUT THE KENNEDY'S AND THEIR SUPPOSED "DIVINE RIGHT" TO THE PRESIDENCY, THE SENATOR, IN THE 2 1/2 MONTHS AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, MADE IT CLEAR HE DID NOT SEE THE NATION'S HIGHEST OFFICE AS INEVITABLY HIS, OR HIS YOUNGER BROTHER TED'S. SEN. EDWARD M. (TED) KENNEDY, D-MASS., IS THE YOUNGEST AND ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE FOUR KENNEDY SONS.

DURING HIS CAMPAIGN, BOBBY REPEATED OVER AND AGAIN THAT HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENCY SHOULD NOT BE A MATTER OF SUCCESSION, BUT SHOULD BE WON BY HARD WORK AND SACRIFICE.

ONE OF HIS HARDEST SACRIFICES CAME ONLY 10 DAYS AGO WHEN, IN THE OREGON PRIMARY, HE SUFFERED THE FIRST DEFEAT IN THE KENNEDY CLAN'S 22-YEAR SKEIN OF ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

AT HIS DEATH, ROBERT KENNEDY HAD BEEN IN PUBLIC LIFE FOR A DECADE AND A HALF, GAINING EARLY RECOGNITION AS A RACKET-BUSTING CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE SENATE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

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HIS FEUD--SOME CALLED IT A VENDETTA--WITH TEAMSTERS CHIEF JAMES R. HOFFA WAS ONE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

THE YOUTHFUL KENNEDY WAS OFTEN CRITICIZED BY OTHER LAWYERS FOR HIS OFTEN FLIMSY CROSS-EXAMINATIONS WHILE HE WAS SERVING AS CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE MCCLELLAN COMMITTEE FORMED IN 1957 TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD.

HOFFA, HIS PRIME TARGET, OFTEN GAVE THE YOUNG ATTORNEY A ROUGH TIME FROM THE WITNESS STAND AND HOFFA'S LAWYER, EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS, ONE OF THE NATION'S TOUGHEST CRIMINAL LAWYERS "TORE HIM UP."

IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS SHARPLY CRITICIZED KENNEDY FOR ABUSING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF WITNESSES. ROBERT HIMSELF ADMITTED IN HIS BOOK, "THE ENEMY WITHIN," THAT, "I DO NOT KNOW OF ANY WITNESS WHOSE REPUTATION WAS BESMIRCHED BY OUR COMMITTEE. AN EXAMINATION OF SOME 14 MILLION WORDS OF TESTIMONY SHOWS NO INSTANCE WHERE THE REGULAR STAFF PRESENTED A CASE THAT WAS NOT FULLY AND FACTUALLY ESTABLISHED AND DOCUMENTED."

SIGNIFICANTLY, KENNEDY EARLIER WORKED WITH THE MCCLELLAN COMMITTEE'S PREDECESSOR--THE JOSEPH P. MCCARTHY COMMITTEE. THIS WAS JUST AFTER HE SUCCESSFULLY MANAGED JOHN KENNEDY'S FIRST SENATE CAMPAIGN IN 1952.

KENNEDY SAID HE TOOK THE JOB BECAUSE HE FELT THERE WAS A "GOOD DEAL THAT NEEDED TO BE DONE" TO EXPOSE COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH HE GOT ALONG WELL WITH THE CONTROVERSIAL COMMUNIST-HUNTING SENATOR, KENNEDY LEFT THE MCCARTHY COMMITTEE WHEN ROY COHN, THE PANEL'S CHIEF COUNSEL AND MCCARTHY'S CONFIDANT, TOOK OVER FULL CONTROL OF THE COMMITTEE STAFF.

KENNEDY WARNED AS HE LEFT THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS "HEADED FOR DISASTER."

AFTER SERVING BRIEFLY WITH THE HOOVER COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION, HE RETURNED TO THE COMMITTEE EIGHT MONTHS LATER AS COUNSEL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

EVEN THOUGH WILLIAMS AND HOFFA WERE TOUGH ON HIM DURING CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS, KENNEDY WAS THE ULTIMATE VICTOR WHEN HOFFA WAS FINALLY CONVICTED LARGELY AS A RESULT OF EVIDENCE BUILT UP BY THE KENNEDY-RUN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

KENNEDY'S APPOINTMENT AS ATTORNEY GENERAL AFTER HIS BROTHER'S ELECTION IN 1960 BROUGHT ANOTHER SHOWER OF CRITICISM. PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HOWEVER, PASSED OFF THE ATTACKS BY SAYING, "I CAN'T SEE THAT IT'S WRONG TO GIVE HIM A LITTLE LEGAL EXPERIENCE BEFORE HE GOES OUT TO PRACTICE LAW."

AS ATTORNEY GENERAL, HE WAS TO BECOME HIS BROTHER'S MOST VALUED ADVISER. NEXT TO THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, BOBBY WAS POSSIBLY THE MOST POWERFUL MAN IN GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS ONLY RECENTLY, IN OREGON, THAT HE ACCEPTED PART OF THE BLAME FOR THE ADVICE THAT LED HIS BROTHER TO GIVE THE ORDERS FOR WHAT TURNED INTO THE BAY OF PIGS FIASCO IN CUBA DURING 1961.

HE WAS ALSO ONE OF THE DOZEN OR SO KEY MEN ADVISING THE PRESIDENT IN THE CRITICAL MOMENTS LEADING UP TO THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS.

BUT MORE THAN ANYTHING, BEFORE HIS PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND HIS MURDER, AMERICANS PROBABLY REMEMBERED SEN. KENNEDY AS THE MAN BESIDE MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY DURING THOSE LONG AND FATEFUL DAYS IN NOVEMBER, 1963.

IN ALL HER PUBLIC APPEARANCES, FROM THE TIME THE BODY OF THE PRESIDENT ARRIVED AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE TO WHEN JACQUELINE KENNEDY LIT THE ETERNAL TORCH AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, BOBBY DID NOT LEAVE HER SIDE.

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SINCE THEN, THE PRESIDENTIAL WIDOW AND THE SENATOR HAVE BECOME EVEN CLOSER AND SHE, ALONG WITH HIS WIFE ETHEL AND BROTHER, TED, WERE AT HIS SIDE WHEN HE DIED.

ROBERT FRANCIS KENNEDY WAS BORN IN BROOKLINE, MASS., ON NOV. 20, 1925. HE WAS A SOPHOMORE AT HARVARD WHEN HIS BROTHER, JOE, WAS KILLED IN THE WAR. GOING TO WASHINGTON, HE PLEADED WITH NAVY SECRETARY JAMES FORRESTAL AND RECEIVED HIS PERSONAL PERMISSION TO TRANSFER FROM NAVAL ROTC TO DUTY ON THE DESTROYER JOSEPH P. KENNEDY JR.

AFTER AN UNDISTINGUISHED AND SHORT NAVY CAREER, HE RETURNED TO HARVARD WHERE, AT A WIRY 150 POUNDS, HE PLAYED END ON THE VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAM.

AS THE "LITTLE BROTHER" TO JOE AND JOHN--TEDDY WAS SEVERAL YEARS YOUNGER--BOBBY HAD LEARNED EARLY TO BE TOUGH.

LIKE HIS BROTHER JOHN, HE WAS HIGHLY ATHLETIC AND INSISTED THAT EVERYONE ABOUT HIM KEEP IN TOP PHYSICAL SHAPE. HE WAS AN EXPERT BOATSMAN--THOUGH NOT AS GOOD AS TEDDY--AND EXCELLED AT TOUCH FOOTBALL, THE KENNEDY CLAN'S FAMILY SPORT.

HE BORE A REMARKABLE PHYSICAL RESEMBLANCE TO HIS BROTHERS. BOTH HE AND JOHN HAD BIG SHOCKS OF UNRULY HAIR, ROBERT PARTING HIS ON THE RIGHT, JOHN ON THE LEFT.

AFTER HARVARD, KENNEDY WENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL WHERE HE GRADUATED 56TH IN A CLASS OF 126. FREDERICK D. G. RIBBLE, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL, REMARKED OF KENNEDY: "I HAVE THE FEELING THAT IF HE HAD BEEN AS MUCH INTERESTED IN HIGH GRADES AS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS HE WOULD HAVE BEEN A VERY HIGH-RANKING STUDENT."

AFTER LAW SCHOOL, HIS FIRST JOB WAS WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S CRIMINAL DIVISION WHERE CO-WORKERS DESCRIBED HIM AS "BRIGHT, BUT NOT BRILLIANT." HE RETURNED AS THE DEPARTMENT'S BOSS IN 1961.

IN 1964, KENNEDY RAN FOR THE SENATE IN HIS ADOPTED STATE OF NEW YORK AND DEFEATED POPULAR REPUBLICAN SEN. KENNETH KEATING BY 800,000 VOTES. HIS ELECTION MARKED THE FIRST TIME THREE BROTHERS HAD EVER SERVED IN THE U.S. SENATE.

KENNEDY NEVER REALLY FIT INTO THE SENATE, WHERE HIS BROTHER TED WAS RAPIDLY BECOMING AN ESTABLISHED MEMBER OF THE INNER CLUB. HE SPURNED THE ROLE OF THE QUIET FRESHMAN, AND FREQUENTLY SPOKE OUT ON THE SUBJECTS THAT MEANT SO MUCH TO HIM--THE WAR AND THE CRISES OF THE NATION'S POOR.

HIS STRONG ADVOCACY OF WELFARE PROGRAMS WON HIM THE ADORATION--AND PRIMARY VOTES--OF POOR WHITES, NEGROES, INDIANS AND OTHER MINORITIES. THEY IN FACT, HAD JUST HELPED TO HAND KENNEDY A BOOMING VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA'S KEY PRIMARY. MOMENT'S BEFORE HE WAS SHOT, HE WAS DECLARED VICTOR AND SAID "ON TO THE WHITE HOUSE."

THIS CONCER, COUPLED WITH HIS VIGOROUS SUPPORT OF TOUGH GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION, COUPLED IRONICALLY JUST TWO MONTHS AGO WHEN DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS ASSASSINATED.

CASTING ASIDE POLITICS AND HARKING BACK TO THE DEATH OF HIS OWN BROTHER, KENNEDY SAID KING'S DEATH CREATED A "TIME OF SHAME AND SORROW."

"WHAT HAS IT EVER CREATED?" HE IMploRED. "A SNIPER IS ONLY A COWARD, NOT A HERO; AND AN UNCONTROLLED, UNCONTROLLABLE MOB IS ONLY THE VOICE OF MADNESS, NOT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

JUST TWO MONTHS AFTER HE SPOKE THOSE WORDS, A SNIPER, AT CLOSE RANGE, STRUCK HIM DOWN.

EDITORS: IT IS MANDATORY THAT THIS DISPATCH NOT BE PUBLISHED UNLESS KENNEDY DIES.

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WITH KENNEDY 029A

BY ELIAV SIMON

TEIBEH, ISRAELI-OCCUPIED JORDAN (UPI)--TOLD THAT HIS SON IS ACCUSED OF THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY. BISHARA SIRHAN TODAY SAID, "HE DESERVES HIS FATE IF HE DID DO WHAT YOU ARE SAYING."

"THIS IS THE BLACKEST DAY OF MY LIFE," SAID THE FATHER OF 24-YEAR-OLD SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN.

"I PRAY TO THE ALMIGHTY THAT THIS NIGHTMARE MYA PASS," SAID THE ARAB FATHER WHOSE YOUNGEST SON IS HELD IN LOS ANGELES FOR SHOOTING THE SENATOR WEDNESDAY.

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KENNEDY WOMEN: MADE OF SOLID STUFF

BY JACK V. FOX

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--ETHEL DIDN'T CRY EITHER.

FOR ONE BRIEF MOMENT, THE WIFE OF THE TOUSLE-HAIRED MAN A NATION KNOWS AS BOBBY GAVE WAY TO HYSTERIA AND FOUGHT AN AMBULANCE ATTENDANT TRYING TO RENDER FIRST AID. THEN SHE FOUND CONTROL.

THEY ARE MADE OF SOLID STUFF, THE KENNEDY WOMEN. THEY HAVE TO BE. FATE SEEMS TO MOVE FROM ONE TO ANOTHER AND SAY: "NOW, IT'S YOUR TURN. NOW, IT'S YOUR HUSBAND."

AWAITING THE BIRTH OF HER 11TH CHILD IN JANUARY, ETHEL SKAKEL KENNEDY BENT OVER HER HUSBAND, LYING IN A POOL OF BLOOD ON THE FLOOR IN THE AWFUL GLARE OF TELEVISION LIGHTS, AND MURMURED TO HIM. IT WAS HEARTBREAKINGLY REMINISCENT OF ANOTHER SLIM GIRL BENDING OVER A STRICKEN HUSBAND IN A CONVERTIBLE IN DALLAS.

WHEN ROBERT KENNEDY MOANED AS THEY CARRIED HIM TO THE AMBULANCE ON A STRETCHER AND CRIED, "OH, NO, DON'T" IT WAS TOO MUCH. SHE SCREAMED AT THE AMBULANCE ATTENDANT AND HIT AT HIS FACE AS HE TRIED TO PUT A BANDAGE ON THE HEAD WOUND.

AT CENTRAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL, SHE HAD PUT ON THE MASK. SHE WATCHED A DOCTOR SLAP HER HUSBAND'S FACE TRYING TO REVIVE A SPARK THROUGH PAIN. THEN SHE TOOK THE STETHOSCOPE PROFFERED BY THE DOCTOR AND HEARD FOR HERSELF THE BEAT OF ROBERT KENNEDY'S HEART.

SHE FOLLOWED IN THE AMBULANCE TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL AND WAITED IN A PRIVATE LOUNGE WHILE SURGEONS FOR THREE HOURS REMOVED FRAGMENTS FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE STRICKEN MAN'S SKULL. HER FRIEND CLAUDINE LONGET, THE WIFE OF SINGER ANDY WILLIAMS, SAID SHE NEVER ONCE WEPT.

AFTERWARDS SHE TALKED WITH JOHN GLENN AND THE ASTRONAUT WALKED GRIMLY FROM THE HOSPITAL TO GATHER UP SIX OF THE KENNEDY BROOD WHO HAD COME TO LOS ANGELES TO BE WITH THEIR SO-OFTEN-ABSENT PARENTS AND TAKE THEM BACK TO HICKORY HILL.

THEN THE CLAN GATHERED AROUND ETHEL. JEAN SMITH, BOBBY'S SISTER, STAYED CLOSE BY HER SIDE. PATRICIA, THE DIVORCED WIFE OF ACTOR PETER LAWFORD, CAME TO THE HOSPITAL AND THEN LEFT, LEANING ON A COMPANION FOR SUPPORT.

ACROSS A CONTINENT, A TELEPHONE RANG IN AN APARTMENT ON FIFTH AVENUE AND MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY ANSWERED A CALL FROM LONDON FROM HER STEP-SISTER, LEE BOUVIER RADZIWIILL. JACKIE KENNEDY HEARD THE NEWS AND SHE SAID, "NO, IT CAN'T BE."

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THEN SHE PACKED AND BOARDED A PRIVATE PLANE AND FLEW TO THE SIDE OF THE MAN WHO HAD STOOD BY HER SIDE AT A GRAVE IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY. FROM THE PLANE SHE DROVE IN A WHITE LIMOUSINE TO THE HOSPITAL. SHE WORE A WHITE COAT AND BROWN DRESS AND HER DARK HAIR STREAMED DOWN HER BACK.

AT THE HOSPITAL BY NOW WAS TED, THE YOUNGEST OF THE KENNEDY BOYS. HIS WIFE, TOO, HAD KNOWN THE FEAR OF A HUSBAND'S DEATH. SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY SUFFERED A BROKEN BACK WHEN A PRIVATE PLANE CRASHED IN SOUTHAMPTON, MASS., IN JUNE, 1964, BUT HE PULLED THROUGH IN HYANNIS, MASS.. MRS. ROSE KENNEDY, THE MOTHER, HEARD ABOUT BOBBY SHORTLY AFTER SHE ROSE AT 7 A.M. TO GO TO MASS. SHE HAD LOST HER OLDEST SON, JOE, IN WORLD WAR II AND THEN JACK. HER HUSBAND, THE TOUGH OLD FATHER OF THE CLAN, SAT IN A WHEELCHAIR IN HYANNIS, VICTIM OF A STROKE A FEW YEARS AGO.

ANOTHER OF HER CHILDREN, ROSEMARY, HAD BEEN MENTALLY RETARDED SINCE BIRTH. ANOTHER DAUGHTER, KATHLEEN, DIED IN A PLANE CRASH IN FRANCE.

NOW IT WAS ETHEL'S TURN. NOT THAT SHE HADN'T HAD IT BEFORE. BOTH HER PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. GEORGE SKAKEL, MET DEATH IN A PLANE CRASH IN 1955.

BUT IN THE PAST WEEKS SHE HAD BEEN FLIP AND HAPPY CAMPAIGNING WITH HER HUSBAND, RIDING AT HIS SIDE IN THE MOTORCADE THROUG IDOLATROUS CROWDS. SHE LOOKED ANXIOUS AT TIMES WHEN IT APPEARED THEY WOULD PULL HIM FROM THE CAR, BUT BY TUESDAY NIGHT IT WAS ALL OVER AND BOBBY HAD WON IN CALIFORNIA AND THEY COULD GO BACK WITH THE KIDS TO HICKORY HILL FOR A FEW DAYS.

THEN THEY WALKED OUT TOGETHER TOWARD AN ELEVATOR, WHERE A MAN WITH A GUN WAS WAITING.

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UPI-23

(CHRONOLOGY)

WASHINGTON--HIGHLIGHTS OF SEN. KENNEDY'S CAREER.
 NOV. 20, 1925 -- BORN AS THE SEVENTH CHILD OF ROSE AND JOSEPH P. KENNEDY AT BROOKLINE, MASS.
 1948 -- GRADUATED FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
 1950 -- MARRIED ETHEL SHAKEL OF GREENWICH, CONN. THEY HAVE 10 CHILDREN, THE 11TH EXPECTED IN JANUARY.
 1951 -- RECEIVED LAW DEGREE FROM UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. JOINED JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AS A LAWYER.
 1952 -- LEFT GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL SENATE RACE FROM MASSACHUSETTS. RETURNED TO WASHINGTON AS ASSISTANT COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE.
 1954 -- NAMED ONE OF U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S 10 OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN IN THE UNITED STATES.
 1955 -- SELECTED AS CHIEF COUNSEL OF PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE. HELD JOB FOR REMAINING TWO YEARS OF THE PANEL'S LIFE.
 1957 -- NAMED CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE MCCLELLAN COMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR FIELD, INCLUDING CAREER OF TEAMSTER PRESIDENT JAMES HOFFA.
 1960 -- NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO SERVE AS U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.
 1964 -- LEFT ATTORNEY GENERAL'S POST TO RUN FOR U.S. SENATE FROM NEW YORK, DEFEATED REPUBLICAN KENNETH KEATING.
 MARCH, 1968 -- ANNOUNCED HE WOULD SEEK DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. OPPOSED BY VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AND SEN. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY.
 JUNE 5, 1968 -- WON CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY AND WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD SHORTLY AFTER VICTORY STATEMENT.
 JUNE 6 -- DIES FROM HEAD WOUND.
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KENNEDY 6/6 HC
 1ST DAY LD 106A
 BY PAUL R. JESCHKE

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY DIED TODAY OF BRAIN INJURIES SUFFERED WHEN AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET TORE INTO HIS SKULL, FRAGMENTED AND CAUSED IRREPARABLE BRAIN DAMAGE.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK SENATOR WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD AT 1:44 A.M. (4:44 E.D.T.), SOME 25 HOURS AFTER THE FATAL SHOT SMASHED INTO HIS HEAD.

KENNEDY WAS FELLED MOMENTS AFTER LEAVING A JOYOUS PARTY AT LOS ANGELES' AMBASSADOR HOTEL IN CELEBRATION OF HIS VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

PICKUP 4TH PGH 106A: SOME FIVE MILES AWAY
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KENNEDY 6/6 HC

INSERT DAY LD KENNEDY LOS ANGELES 106A AFTER 22ND PGH XXX HOTEL.

THE NOTEBOOK CONTAINED "MANY STATEMENTS ABOUT ASSASSINATING SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY," THE MAYOR SAID, AS WELL AS "STATEMENTS SAYING THE SUSPECT IS SYMPATHETIC TO COMMUNISM, WHETHER IT BE RUSSIAN, CHINESE AND SO FORTH."

A.L. WIRIN, CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, SAID HE "REGRETTED" YORTY'S DISCLOSURE OF THE NOTEBOOK CONTENTS, IMPLYING THE STATEMENTS COULD MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT TO FIND AN IMPARTIAL JURY.

PICKUP 23RD PGH 106A: FIVE OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED
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FOR MR. TOLSON

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127A (CQ)

SIRHAN 6/6 NX

DAY LD

BY RAYMOND LAHR

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, SAYS A WOMAN WHO WORKED WITH HIM IN A HEALTH FOOD STORE, IS HONEST, GOODHEARTED AND A HARD WORKER, BUT "A FANATIC WHEN IT CAME TO DISCUSSION OF RELIGION AND POLITICS."

"THE OWNER OF THE SHOP WHERE SIRHAN WORKED UNTIL APRIL SAID "YOU HAD TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO WALK ON HIS FEET. HE WANTED YOU TO RESPECT HIM INTELLECTUALLY."

SIRHAN, 24, A NATIVE OF JORDAN, IS UNDER ARREST AS THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, D-N.Y.

BY ALL ACCOUNTS, SIRHAN IS AN INTELLIGENT, ARTICULATE AND UNUSUALLY FRIENDLY IMMIGRANT BUT HE PROFESSED A LONGSTANDING HATRED OF THE JEWISH STATE OF ISRAEL.

MAYOR SAM YORTY OF LOS ANGELES REPORTED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY THAT AN ENTRY IN SIRHAN'S DIARY LAST MONTH SAID "KENNEDY HAS TO BE ASSASSINATED BEFORE JUNE 5, 1968." THAT DATE WAS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF THE SIX-DAY WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

YORTY SAID THE DIARY ALSO CONTAINED COMMENTS CRITICIZING KENNEDY AND SUCH PHRASES AS "LONG LIVE NASSER," A REFERENCE TO GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND DOMINANT FIGURE AMONG THE ARAB NATIONS IN CONFLICT WITH ISRAEL.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ALSO REPORTED THAT SIRHAN CARRIED A CLIPPING OF A NEWSPAPER COLUMN SUGGESTING THAT KENNEDY WAS INCONSISTENT IN OPPOSING THE VIETNAM WAR WHILE SUPPORTING U.S. AID TO ISRAEL TO MATCH THE SOVIET BUILDING OF MILITARY STRENGTH IN ARAB STATES.

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NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 14 1968

FOR MR. TOLSON

79 JUN 14 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

A HIGH SCHOOL CLASSMATE NOW LIVING IN MEXICO CITY REMEMBERS THAT THOUGH SIRHAN HAD A FIVE O'CLOCK SHADOW, HE WAS FASTIDIOUS ABOUT ALWAYS WEARING A CLEAN WHITE SHIRT.

WHEN POLICE ARRESTED SIRHAN EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING HE WAS WEARING BLUE JEANS AND A UMPTED COLORED SHIRT.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CLASSMATE ALSO RECALLED THAT SIRHAN WAS A SHY, SENSITIVE LAD. "SIRHAN WOULDN'T HURT A FLY," SHE SAID.

WHEN POLICE ARRESTED SIRHAN EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING IT WAS WITH A .22 CALIBER PISTOL, AND WITNESSES SAID HE HAD JUST USED IT TO PUMP A BULLET DEEP INTO KENNEDY'S BRAIN.

NEIGHBORS SAID HE WAS A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE WHO HAD ATTENDED PASADENA CITY COLLEGE.

JOHN H. WEIDNER JR., OWNER OF THE HEALTH FOOD STORE, SAID SIRHAN TOLD HIM HE HAD TO FLEE JORDAN AS A CHID AND HAD SEEN JEWS KILL MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

"HE WAS NOT A CITIZEN AND DIDN'T LIKE THE UNITED STATES," WEIDNER SAID. "YOU HAD TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO WALK ON HIS FEET. HE WANTED YOU TO RESPECT HIM INTELLECTUALLY."

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN WASHINGTON SHOWED SIRHAN WAS ONE OF A FAMILY OF EIGHT JORDANIANS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE. NONE WAS EVER NATURALIZED.

SIRHAN AND SIX OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ARRIVED AT NEW YORK JAN. 12, 1957, A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE SUEZ CRISIS, ONE OF THE MAJOR OUTBREAKS IN THE SERIES OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARAB NATIONS.

THE FAMILY CONSISTED OF A FATHER, MOTHER, FIVE SONS AND ONE DAUGHTER. THE FATHER HAS RETURNED TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND SIRHAN'S SISTER IS DEAD.

MRS. ELSIE BOYKO, WHO WORKED WITH SIRHAN AT THE STORE, SAID HE WAS "A HARD WORKER, HONEST AND GOODHEARTED, BUT NONETHELESS A FANATIC WHEN IT CAME TO DISCUSSION OF RELIGION AND POLITICS."

HIGH SCHOOL CLASSMATES CALLED HIM A GOOD STUDENT AND A POLITE ONE. SIRHAN, WHO REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE SHOOTING, WAS IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER, MUNIR, TO WHOM THE GUN HAD BEEN TRACED.

LOS ANGELES POLICE CHIEF THOMAS REDDIN SAID SIRHAN WAS CALM UNDER QUESTIONING AND WANTED TO TALK ABOUT EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE SHOOTING.

"IF I WERE TO JUDGE HIM ON THE BASIS OF OUR CONVERSATION, AND THAT WERE THE ONLY BASIS, I WOULD SAY HE WAS A GENTLEMAN," REDDIN SAID.

ALVIN CLARK, A NEIGHBOR, SAID SIRHAN RECENTLY RECEIVED AN \$1,100 SETTLEMENT FOR AN INJURY SUFFERED WHEN HE WAS THROWN FROM A HORSE. HE HAD WORKED AS A RACE TRACK EXERCISE BOY. AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST, SIRHAN HAD FOUR \$100 BILLS AND ABOUT \$10 IN SMALLER BILLS AND CHANGE.

HE WAS HELD AT LOS ANGELES POLICE HEADQUARTERS UNTIL ABOUT 7 A.M. WEDNESDAY AND THEN TAKEN WITHOUT FANFARE TO THE HALL OF JUSTICE TWO BLOCKS AWAY FOR ARRAIGNMENT. THEN HE WAS TAKEN TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK HAD TELEPHONED REDDIN THREE TIMES TO INSIST ON SECURITY FOR SIRHAN.

"THE SECURITY IS SO TIGHT THERE THAT ONLY THE SHERIFF AND A FEW GUARDS KNOW WHERE HE IS," REDDIN SAID. "EVEN I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHERE HE IS."

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OKENSALT

UPI-212

(PROTECTION)

WASHINGTON--ACTING WITHIN HOURS OF THE DEATH OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY FROM AN ASSASSIN'S BULLETS, BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS TODAY RUSHED THROUGH LEGISLATION TO PUT SECRET SERVICE GUARDS AROUND MAJOR CONTENDERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CERTAIN APPROVAL, THE MEASURE WOULD COVER MAJOR CONTENDERS FOR THEIR PARTIES' NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND THE ULTIMATE TICKETS SELECTED BY THE PARTIES AT THEIR CONVENTIONS.

THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MADE IT CLEAR THAT ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE WALLACE, SEEKING THE PRESIDENCY AS A THIRD PARTY CANDIDATE, WOULD BE COVERED.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, WHO SOUGHT THE LEGISLATION HOURS AFTER KENNEDY WAS SHOT WEDNESDAY MORNING IN LOS ANGELES, HAS ALREADY EXTENDED PROTECTION TO ALL OF THE CONTENDERS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, INCLUDING HAROLD STASSEN, WHO SEEKS THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. ALL HAVE ACCEPTED.

UNDER THE LEGISLATION, THE TREASURY SECRETARY, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH A BIPARTISAN CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THE MEASURE, WOULD DECIDE WHO QUALIFIES FOR PROTECTION. A CANDIDATE COULD DECLINE PROTECTION IF HE CHOSE TO.

THE LEGISLATION LEGALIZED JOHNSON'S ACTION IN SENDING SECRET SERVICE AGENTS TO CURRENT CONTENDERS AND PROVIDED \$400,000 TO FINANCE PROTECTION OF CANDIDATES THROUGH JUNE 30. NEXT WEEK, A BILL WAS EXPECTED TO BE PASSED PROVIDING \$2 MILLION FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

SEN. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, D-OKLA., TOLD THE SENATE THAT WHILE THE SECRET SERVICE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PREVENT KENNEDY'S DEATH, "THERE WAS A GREAT CHANCE THAT HIS SECURITY WOULD HAVE BEEN ENORMOUSLY INCREASED."

HE NOTED THAT KENNEDY WAS KILLED IN A KITCHEN CORRIDOR IN THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES AND HE SAID HE WAS SURE THE GOVERNMENT GUARDS, WITH THEIR SPECIAL TRAINING, WOULD HAVE HAD "SURVEILLANCE ON THAT PARTICULAR POINT."

THE SENATE, ACTING FIRST, ATTACHED THE LEGISLATION TO A HOUSE-APPROVED APPROPRIATIONS BILL AND SENT THE BILL TO THE HOUSE FOR CONCURRENCE IN THE AMENDMENT. BUT THE HOUSE ADOPTED A SEPARATE BUT SIMILAR RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS THEN ACCEPTED BY THE SENATE AND SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

79 JUN 11 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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PRESENTLY, THERE ARE 575 TRAINED SECRET SERVICE AGENTS ON THE PAYROLL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. IN ADDITION TO PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, THEY ARE ASSIGNED TO ENFORCE LAWS AGAINST COUNTERFEITING AND FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT CHECK AND BONDS.

THE PRESENT LAW PROVIDED SECRET SERVICE PROTECTION FOR THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT AFTER ELECTIONS, THEIR FAMILIES, PAST PRESIDENTS ON OCCASION AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID WEDNESDAY THAT IF THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH SECRET SERVICE AGENTS TO PROTECT THIS YEAR'S CANDIDATES, AGENTS WILL BE DRAWN FROM THE FBI, THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, THE NARCOTICS BUREAU, THE CUSTOMS BUREAU, THE MILITARY ON OCCASION AND FROM LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

WHEN HE GOES TO HIS RANCH IN TEXAS, PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY ABOUT 35 SECRET SERVICE AGENTS, WHO PROVIDE ROUND-THE-CLOCK PROTECTION.

FOR SECURITY REASONS, THE TREASURY REFUSED TO DIVULGE HOW MANY AGENTS HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, RICHARD M. NIXON, EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, WALLACE AND STASSEN. VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY IS ALREADY GUARDED.

THE TREASURY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE NUMBER WOULD VARY, DEPENDING UPON THE CANDIDATES' TRAVELS AND THE AMOUNT OF SECURITY REQUIRED BY LOCAL CONDITIONS. SIX AGENTS SHOWED UP AT NIXON'S APARTMENT IN NEW YORK SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT ACTED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION ON WEDNESDAY.

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Kennedy Admired by Egyptians

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, June 5—There is a tawdry night club featuring bad belly dancers just across the street from the American Embassy in Beirut. Until recently, a large billboard cut-out resemblance of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy shared the advertising spotlight with various well-endowed dancers.

"God bless Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," the sign said.

The Senator's portrait in formal attire—was pulled down recently in a citywide cleanup of unauthorized political posters along with those of Gen. de Gaulle and various Arab leaders.

The incident is worth recalling because it forms part of the Kennedy mystique which—in the Arab world—somehow managed to rise above the general tide of frenetic anti-Americanism. On innumerable occasions, since the late President's death, well-meaning and intelligent Arabs have told this correspondent how much better relations would have been had he lived.

Similarly, those Arabs who wanted to see the U.S. regain some of its lost stature in world affairs generally hoped that Sen. Kennedy would be elected President this fall.

The attempt on Kennedy coincided with a day of mourning throughout the Arab world: the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war. Linking the two together, the official Egyptian spokesman, Dr. Hassan El-Zayyati, said: "To us, the policy of violence, whether on the individual or the international level, is hateful and inadmissible. We hope Sen. Kennedy will live."

Popular reaction to the Los Angeles shooting was generally one of shock but little surprise. After President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the Arab in the street is becoming more and more convinced that the violence he sees in Hollywood exports on local movie screens is fact, not fiction.

The two evening newspapers each published three editions, instead of their customary one. Jerusalem's Arabs, who held a general strike today to commemorate the anniversary of the start of last year's six-day war, appeared even more deeply shocked than their Jewish neighbors.

Nobody as yet can have any idea of how the shooting may affect developments in the Middle East. But it appears beyond doubt that whatever the effects are, they will bring no benefit to either Jew or Arab.

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UPI-37

(CANDIDATE PROTECTION)

WASHINGTON--URGED ON BY A DISTRESSED PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CONGRESS TODAY WAS SET TO QUICKLY APPROVE EXTENSION OF FEDERAL SECURITY PROTECTION TO ALL MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

"I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE ANY OPPOSITION," SAID SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, AS CONGRESS STILL REELED FROM THE MURDER OF SEN. KENNEDY IN LOS ANGELES. QUICK HOUSE ACTION ALSO WAS ANTICIPATED.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, ACTING WITHOUT LEGAL AUTHORITY, EARLY YESTERDAY DISPATCHED AGENTS TO PROTECT THE CANDIDATES. HE HAD TELEPHONED KEY LAWMAKERS EARLIER ASKING FOR EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDS TO CONTINUE THE SECURITY MEASURES.

THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, ACTING WITH UNUSUAL SPEED, APPROVED AN AMENDMENT ALONG THOSE LINES AND SENT IT TO THE SENATE FLOOR.

THE BILL WOULD MAKE \$400,000 AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY FOR ADDED SECRET SERVICE COSTS AND WOULD INCREASE THE SERVICE'S BUDGET FROM \$19.3 MILLION TO \$20.8 MILLION.

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Kennedy Vigil Gloom Fell During Night

This story was written during the long night watch, before death came to Robert Kennedy early today.

BY RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 6 — Charles Evers, brother of Medgar Evers, the Mississippi Negro rights leader who was murdered by an assassin, unwraps a ham-and-cheese sandwich and squeezes a plastic packet of mustard into it.

"Who put up the sandwiches?" asks a reporter with red latticework where his eyes belong.

"The hospital, I guess," is Mr. Evers' reply. "They've got some apples too."

The black man eats the sandwich mechanically. "He was the only white man we really trusted," he says, his mouth full.

PAST TENSE

The other people at the table contrived to ignore the past tense. "I guess there's nothing else for me to do here," Mr. Evers says. "I guess I'll go home now. There's nothing else I can do now, is there?"

He gets up slowly and picks his way across a spaghetti nightmare of TV cables toward the door of the nurses' gymnasium at Good Samaritan Hospital.

A reporter bites into an apple as if it has affronted him. "Jesus," he says, "What kind of a country are we?"

Somebody else says, "Evers has been helping Bobby out here."

"Well, it worked. The minority vote is what put him over."

Nobody can walk the way an old nurse walks, planting each foot quicker and with a little more authority than seems really necessary. One strides across the polished board floor now, scoring to stumble over the TV lines the way a hundred reporters have been doing all night. She squints at a clock, its face protected by a wire screen, that has been counting off minutes with agonizing slowness.

"Mr. Manciewicz will be here in a few minutes," she says. She looks around. "This used to be such a fun place. We had some good parties here." Her voice is soft and you can tell she is a good woman to have around in time of trouble. "Nurses and interns at dances. There's been a lot of happiness in this room."

Frank Manciewicz, Sen. Robert Kennedy's press secretary, walks into the room and a reporter kisses him, and he doesn't even know it's happened. He's been with Bobby a long time.

AN OLD PRO

Frank makes his way to a platform at the end of the gym, and stands there motionless while the photographers consult their private oracles. "Is this O.K.," Frank asks, knowing the TV sound men need a few words to adjust their audio. Like the nurse, Frank is an old pro, and a good one to have around in time of trouble.

His voice is strong, but his eyes are dead. It's been nearly 36 hours since he has felt the blessed oblivion of sleep.

"The results of a series of tests that have been made by the medical team . . ." He pauses, a good journeyman craftsman looking for precisely the right tool, ". . . are inconclusive and do not show any measurable improvement in Sen. Kennedy's condition."

His condition, Frank continues, remains — he pauses here plainly wishing the words could be different — "extremely critical."

Later, Mr. Manciewicz returns to the maze of microphones and says the doctors were showing "concern" at Sen. Kennedy's failure to rally after the operation.

Like a man in a dream, Mr. Manciewicz finds his way out of the room and walks back across the street, where in a ninth-floor intensive care unit Sen. Robert Kennedy tries to stay alive.

Back in the gym, the old press hands try to find a comfortable way of sitting on folding chairs. "Imagine," one says, looking at nothing thru a fog of cigaret smoke, "150 sandwiches, and not a one left."

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The Sun (Baltimore)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Date JUN 6 1968

NOT RECORDED

29 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 11 1968

Senator's Words Were Prophetic

By **ROBERT CRATER**
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

The sign on the door of the Kennedy for President Headquarters here said: "Office closed."

Inside there were a few people, talking quietly, watching a portable TV set, or simply staring out the window.

Tom Matthews, a press aide, ran a hand thru his disheveled hair.

His rumpled blue suit and reddened eyes told the story of the terrible morning hours.

"I closed up here and went to my place in Georgetown about 2:30. I fixed something to eat, undressed and was going to bed when the phone rang. I dressed and was back here within 15 minutes."

Staff people started returning at dawn. When volunteers showed up, they were told to return home and to keep in touch by telephone.

The first word from Los Angeles arrived at 5 a.m. It was a message from Pierre Salinger, Sen. Kennedy's campaign press chief.

"He asked whether we were operating the Washington press headquarters," said Matthews. "I told him we would keep going round the clock."

Mr. Matthews watched the workers come and go as the day wore on. They arrived in a state of shock. There were some tears. No one said much. Everyone waited and hoped. There was no rage, no anger.

Altho the office was closed to the public, the few workers continued to take phone calls. Some, astonishingly, were from cranks.

"They were mostly from nuts — they're not even worth describing," said Mr. Matthews.

Asked about Sen. Kennedy's remarks in Indianapolis the night the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was slain in Memphis, Mr. Matthews shuffled thru a fat book of the Senator's many campaign speeches, pulling out a single sheet. The remarks began:

"I have bad news for you — that is that Dr. King was shot and killed tonight."

Toward the end of the statement there was a prophetic passage.

"We will have difficult times in the future," Sen. Kennedy warned. "It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder."

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SUSPECT'S FATHER:

'Blackest Day of My Life'

TEIBEH, Israeli-occupied Jordan, June 6 (UPI) — Told his son is accused of the fatal shooting of Sen. Kennedy, Bishara Sirhan today said, "he deserves his fate if he did do what you are saying."

"This is the blackest day of my life," said the father of 24-year-old Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

"I pray to the Almighty that this nightmare may pass," said the Arab father whose youngest son is held in Los Angeles for shooting the Senator.

The Arab talked to a newsmen in the house where he has lived for 10 years, a decade in which he has not seen his five sons and the wife he divorced. They had all gone to America.

"The more I think about it, the less it makes sense," he said.

"My son was a talented boy. My son was talented, more than his four brothers. How he came to this is beyond me."

Local Arab police were quoted as saying that young Sirhan had shown signs of rebellion before leaving for the United States a decade ago. One was quoted as saying, "this boy spoke out against King Hussein's rule then. But no one took him seriously."

Hussein, Jordan's monarch, has been considered a relative moderate among Arab leaders.

In Amman, some Jordanians expressed fear that Sen. Kennedy's shooting would set off an American 'wave of anti-Arab hysteria.'

The editor of Amman's semi-official newspaper Ad-Destour scoffed at the shooting being the work of Arab nationalism.

"It's outrageous. What Arab in his right mind would do a thing like this? The only people to benefit from such action are the Jews," said the editor, Mahmoud El-Sharif.

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Kennedy McLean Home Is Heavily Guarded ⁹

The homes of Sens. Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy in McLean are heavily guarded today by both U.S. marshals and Fairfax County police.

The seven youngest children of Sen. and Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy were inside their home this morning, in the care of former astronaut John Glenn and his wife, who flew back with them yesterday from Los Angeles. The secretaries of both senators arrived at Robert Kennedy's home, Hickory Hill, shortly after 6 a.m. Mrs. Gertrude Corbin, who told a marshal "Ethel is my godmother" arrived about 6:30 and was allowed in.

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APPREHENSIVE OFFICIALS TAKE PRECAUTIONS

You Can't Believe It, But You Know It's True

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

A woman with an armful of screening stood for a long time yesterday at a newsstand at 14th and U-streets NW., staring at the anguished face of Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy on page one.

"I wasn't too surprised," she said, sadly. "I kinda felt it would happen because he's trying to help the black people."

A few moments later, a Negro woman cab driver drove away from the black ghetto and the peo-moved away from the black ghetto and the people with whom the Senator has shared a kind of mystical support.

"I put the TV on this morning to get the cartoons for my kids," she said. "But when I went to walk away — there it was. It made me an hour and a half late for work. I couldn't seem to get out of the house. It was hard to leave even when I finally did go."

In addition to anger and sadness a wave of apprehension began to build here after the shooting. The Urban League's rumor central reported an increase in calls asking things like "Is martial law in effect?" "Is there a curfew on?" and "Have the troops moved in?"

City officials, themselves apprehensive, took these steps:

- The city's command center (used during the April disorders) at the Municipal Center was re-opened early yesterday morning.

- At Mayor Walter E. Washington's request the entire 17th Military Police Battalion, D. C. Na-

tional Guard, was ordered to report for a night-time drill at the D. C. Armory. Guard officials said about half of the 500-man unit was to have drilled last night originally.

The other half was to have a regular drill Friday.

- The Defense Department said "certain prudent" precautionary actions were taken last night. They included contingency plans in which troops are earmarked for civil disorders.

Police Chief John Layton conferred more than an hour at the Army Operations Center, which is in charge of some 10,000 regular troops tabbed for duty in event of an emergency.

- D. C. police and firemen working overnight were ordered to stay on duty longer than usual. The Fire Department activated Plan F (canceling annual leave and days off), as did the Police Department.

- "Until further notice" policemen who ordinarily go to work at 8 a.m. will be kept on duty until 7:30 p.m. and the regular 4 p.m. shift will report for duty at 7:30 p.m. and work 12 hours, about doubling the number of policemen on night duty.

- Firemen will work 12 instead of eight-hour shifts.

Mayor Washington took a motor tour during the morning yesterday and found the mood of the city as "prayerful."

At daybreak today, police and fire officials reported the city had spent a generally calm night.

Of the fire calls answered — including a home fire at 1720 U-st nw in which two children were hospitalized — none was suspected to be the work of arsonists.

Meanwhile, on shell-shocked Seventh-st, at least one storeowner said he continued to get threatening phone calls. The man said he was told his store would be burned down unless everyone was out of the building by 2 p.m.

The store operated as usual, tho, and nothing happened.

Another owner on Seventh-st said, "We've heard of these rumors before and we even got a couple of calls a week ago. But we can't close down just because a few nuts call."

Despite the rumors, police and fire officials said they spent a routine day yesterday.

It was not so routine for Rev. Channing E. Phillips, the man who has led the Kennedy CUP slate.

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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Date JUN 6 1968

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Yesterday morning he sat in Democratic Central Committee offices on 13th-st nw and told the press, "it is ironic that the Senator, who had been crying for gun control legislation . . . would be a victim."

He also told them how a cold numbness swept over him when he heard the news, a feeling which was perhaps summed up later by a young Negro cab driver as he stood at 14th and U-streets.

"It's like you don't want to believe it, but you know it's true," he said.

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RFK

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"This is a time of tragedy and loss. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is dead."

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all."

"During his life, he knew far more than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women."

"He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence—and in the right of the old and poor to a life of dignity. Our public life is diminished by his loss..."

Lyndon B. Johnson
 President of the United States

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JUN 6 1968
 Date _____

62-587-A
NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 11 1968

Burial in Arlington Cemetery Saturday

RFK Succumbs to Assassin's Bullet

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (UPI) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died early today from massive brain injuries inflicted by an assassin's bullet.

At his hospital bedside were his wife Ethel, mother of his 10 children who is expecting an 11th in November, and Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of his slain brother, President John F. Kennedy. Three of the Kennedy's eldest children were flown here from their Virginia home in a presidential jet, reaching the hospital about two hours before their father died.

Sen. Kennedy, 42, was the third of four brothers of the ill-starred family to die a violent death. His death left only the youngest brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, to carry the political banner of the Kennedy clan.

President Johnson, proclaiming this "a time of tragedy and loss," declared Sunday national day of mourning for the slain senator.

ARLINGTON BU

Pierre Salinger announced the body of Sen. Kennedy would be flown today to New York City to lie in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The body will be taken during the week-end to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Salinger said plans still were being formulated but added "I suspect the Senator will be buried in the plot of the late President John F. Kennedy."

Mr. Salinger said the Saturday mass was planned for 10 a.m. The train carrying the Senator's body to Arlington would leave New York City at 12:30 p.m.

The train's arrival in Washington was scheduled for 4:30 p.m. with burial an hour later in Arlington, he said.

Death came to the New York Senator at 1:44 a.m. PDT (4:44 in Washington) 25 hours after he was cut down by an assassin's bullets after jubilantly proclaiming victory in the California Democratic Primary. That triumph rocketed his political star to a powerful challenging position for the Presidency, an office his older brother Jack relinquished at the hand of an assassin in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Sen. Kennedy, suffering irreparable brain damage from a .22 caliber bullet that lodged in his midbrain, lapsed into a peaceful coma shortly after being felled. He never regained consciousness thru the nearly four hour operation in which a team of skilled neurosurgeons at Good Samaritan Hospital meticulously picked all but a tiny fragment of the bullet from his brain.

"He was not able to build back up tissue after the trauma of last night and the surgery this morning," said Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. Kennedy's Press Secretary who made the official announcement.

Sen. Kennedy's son Joseph, 16, was at his bedside when he died. Also with the Senator was Msgr. William McCormack of St. Patrick's Cathedral; his brother Edward; his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Patricia Lawford; and his brother-in-law and campaign manager, Stephen Smith.

Deputy Police Chief Noel McQuown of the Los Angeles Police Department, said he assumed charges against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant accused of the shooting, would be changed to murder.

The Kennedy clan, for whom tragedy has struck repeatedly, rallied around the Senator's wife, Ethel.

Mrs. Kennedy was "amazingly calm" and "extremely brave," according to Msgr. Joseph J. Truxaw, who said mass and served communion in the Good Samaritan Hospital chapel for members of the family.

She slept fitfully in a room near the fifth floor intensive care unit where Sen. Kennedy was treated.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy flew from New York in a private jet to be with her fallen brother-in-law. She was accompanied by Prince Stanislas Radziwill, husband of her sister, Lee.

Another visitor at the hospital when Mrs. Kennedy arrived was Mrs. Coretta King, the widow of assassinated Civil Rights leader Martin Luther King.

Seventeen hours after the 42-year-old Sen. Kennedy entered the hospital, doctors said they were concerned over his failure to show improvement in his "extremely critical condition."

The second medical bulletin noted that the "results of a series of tests undertaken by the medical team are inconclusive and do not show measurable improvement in Sen. Kennedy's condition."

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

JUN 6 1968

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 11 1968

"Life ~~forces~~ pulse, blood pressure, heart — remain good," the bulletin said.

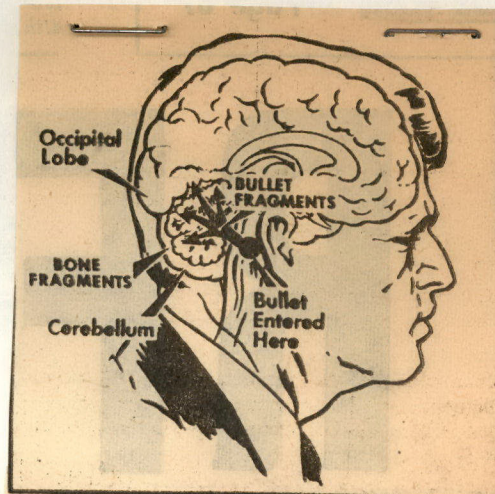
The New York Senator was assisted in his breathing by a resuscitator, altho doctors said he showed the ability to breathe without help.

The bullet, which entered the right side of Sen. Kennedy's head just behind the ear, severed several major arteries, caused extensive loss of blood and oxygen and caused several blood clots to form.

Dr. Henry Cuneo, who assisted in the operation, said Sen. Kennedy also suffered injuries to the spinal cord, but there was no hospital confirmation of rumors he was paralyzed.

Five other persons were injured in the shooting only minutes after Sen. Kennedy spoke to an overjoyed crowd of well-wishers celebrating his victory in the California primary election. The wounded, all in satisfactory condition today, were standing near the candidate.

They were: Paul Schrade, a Steelworkers Union official, with a scalp wound; William Weisel, of 2700 Upston-st nw, an ABC-TV newsmen, with a bullet in the abdomen; Ira Goldstein, 19, a radio newsmen, wounded in the back and leg; Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, with a scalp wound; and Irwin Stroll, 17, wounded in the leg.



—UPI Photo

The diagram illustrates how one of the assassin's bullet penetrated the brain of Sen. Kennedy. After entering the right mastoid bone, fragmented and particles entered the cerebellum and occipital lobe. All but one fragment were removed by surgery. Other bullets grazed his forehead and struck his neck.



UPI Photo

Youngsters wearing "Pray for Bobby" placards stood outside Los Angeles' Good Samaritan Hospital yesterday.

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Diary Mentioned Assassination, Yorty Says

Sirhan 'Fanatic' on Israel

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (UPI) — Sirhan B. Sirhan, says a woman who worked with him in a health food store, is honest, goodhearted and a hard worker, but "a fanatic when it came to discussion of religion and politics."

The owner of the shop where Sirhan worked until April said, "You had to be careful not to walk on his feet. He wanted you to respect him intellectually."

Sirhan, 24, a native of Jordan, is under arrest as the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan was described by many associates as an intelligent, articulate and unusually friendly immigrant but one who professed a hatred of the Jewish state of Israel.

Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles reported at a news conference yesterday that an entry in Sirhan's diary last month said "Kennedy has to be assassinated before June 5, 1968." That date was the first anniversary of the start of the six-day war in the Middle East.

'LONG LIVE NASSER'

Mr. Yorty said the diary also contained comments criticizing Sen. Kennedy and such phrases as "long live Nasser," a reference to the President of the United Arab Republic, dominant among Arab nations in conflict with Israel.

The mayor's office also reported that Sirhan carried a clipping of a newspaper column suggesting that Sen. Kennedy was inconsistent in opposing the Vietnam war while supporting U. S. aid to Israel to match the Soviet building of military strength in Arab states.

A high school classmate now living in Mexico

City remembers that the Sirhan often had a five o'clock shadow, he was fastidious about always wearing a clean white shirt.

When police arrested Sirhan early yesterday, however, he was wearing blue jeans and a rumpled colored shirt.

The high school classmate recalled Sirhan as a shy, sensitive lad who "wouldn't hurt a fly".

Alvin Clark, a neighbor, said Sirhan recently received an \$1100 settlement for an injury suffered when he was thrown from a horse. He had worked as a race track exercise boy.

At the time of his arrest, Sirhan had four \$100 bills and about \$10 in smaller bills and change.

Neighbors said Sirhan attended Pasadena City College after graduating from high school.

John H. Weidner Jr., owner of the health food store where Sirhan worked, said Sirhan told him he had to flee Jordan as a child and had seen Jews kill members of his family.

NOT A CITIZEN

"He was not a citizen and didn't like the United States," Mr. Weidner said.

Justice Department records in Washington showed Sirhan was one of a family of eight Jordanians admitted to the United States for permanent residence. None was ever naturalized.

Sirhan and six other members of the family arrived at New York Jan. 12, 1957, a few months after the Suez crisis.

Sons and one daughter. The father has returned to the Middle East and Sirhan's sister is dead.

Sirhan, who refused to discuss the shooting, was identified by his brother, Munir, to whom the gun had been traced.

The Sirhans are believed to have come into possession of the suspected murder weapon, a .22 caliber 8-shot Iver Johnson revolver, in the following way.

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Date JUN 6 1968

62-587-A
 NOT RECORDED

29 JUN 10 1968

79 JUN 11 1968

During the Watts riots of August, 1965, the pistol (traced thru its serial number by California police) was purchased from a sporting goods store by Albert H. Hertz, 72, of Alhambra, Calif., who gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Westlake, of Woodacre, Calif.

Mrs. Westlake then gave it to a friend, 18-year-old George C. Erhard, of Pasadena, last November or December.

Mr. Erhard told police he sold the weapon to "Joe, a bushy-haired Pasadena man." Police ended the trail of the gun by identifying "Joe" as a brother of Sirhan.

Los Angeles police chief Thomas Reddin said Sirhan was calm under questioning and wanted to talk about everything except the shooting.

"If I were to judge him on the basis of our conversation, and that were the only basis, I would say he was a gentleman," Mr. Reddin said.

Mr. Reddin said Sirhan broke a finger and sprained an ankle in the struggle that broke out moments after the shots were fired. The injuries were minor, Mr. Reddin said, adding "We'll take the treatment to the man and not the man to the treatment."

Sirhan was held at Los Angeles Police Headquarters until about 7 a.m. yesterday and then taken without fanfare to the Hall of Justice two blocks away for arraignment. Then he was taken to the county jail.

No newsmen were present during the arraignment witnessed by some 40 police guards, the district attorney and a representative of the public defender's office.

He was arraigned on six counts of assault with intent to commit murder and bail was set at \$250,000.

The District Attorney argued unsuccessfully that bail "ought to be denied because there is the possibility one of the victims might die."

Mr. Reddin said police had no absolute knowledge that Sirhan acted alone.

Altho two of Sirhan's brothers were questioned extensively by police, they were later released without being charged.

Neighbors said the Sirhan family was "quiet and very normal."

A Justice Department spokesman said Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark had telephoned Mr. Reddin three times to insist on security for Sirhan.

"The security is so tight there that only the sheriff and a few guards know where he is," Mr. Reddin said. "Even I don't know exactly where he is."



Scharis Sirhan, 35, older brother of the alleged assassin, refused to discuss the shooting.



Los Angeles Police Department "mug shot" of Sirhan Bishara sirhan. UPI Photo

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Sammy Davis Can't Finish 44

LONDON, June 6 (UPI) — Sammy Davis Jr. tearfully withdrew midway thru last night's performance of the musical "Golden Boy," telling the audience his heart "is many miles away in America." Mr. Davis is a close friend of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

After playing the lead in the first half of the show, Mr. Davis told patrons at intermission that his voice had "given out." He

said it was providential because he had not wanted to appear at all last night.

Informed theater sources said an angry and distraught Mr. Davis had unsuccessfully tried to cancel his appearance but was forced to go on because other members of the cast, all Americans, refused to appear with Mr. Davis' understudy in the starring role.

"For once my heart is not in

the theater," Mr. Davis said. "It is many miles away in America."

Mr. Davis asked the audience to pray for Sen. Kennedy's recovery and that he might live "to continue his political work because he was the only man who bridged the gulf between black and white in America."

Mr. Davis then left the stage to booming applause. His understudy, Lon Sutton, took over for the rest of the show.

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Date JUN 6 1968

62-588-A-
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JUN 10 1968

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BY ANN WOOD

WASHINGTON (UPI)--STIRRED BY THE MURDER OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, HOUSE MEMBERS DROVE TODAY TOWARD OVERWHELMING FINAL APPROVAL OF A BILL TO CURB HANDGUN SALES AND CRACK DOWN ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

A VOTE HAD BEEN SET FOR TODAY, BUT IN VIEW OF KENNEDY'S DEATH EARLY TODAY IT WAS UNLIKELY CONGRESS WOULD CONDUCT ANY BUSINESS EXCEPT FOR EULOGIES.

PICKUP 3RD PGH: THE BILL

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UPI-37

(CANDIDATE PROTECTION)

WASHINGTON--URGED ON BY A DISTRESSED PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CONGRESS TODAY WAS SET TO QUICKLY APPROVE EXTENSION OF FEDERAL SECURITY PROTECTION TO ALL MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

"I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE ANY OPPOSITION," SAID SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, AS CONGRESS STILL REELED FROM THE MURDER OF SEN. KENNEDY IN LOS ANGELES. QUICK HOUSE ACTION ALSO WAS ANTICIPATED.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, ACTING WITHOUT LEGAL AUTHORITY, EARLY YESTERDAY DISPATCHED AGENTS TO PROTECT THE CANDIDATES. HE HAD TELEPHONED KEY LAWMAKERS EARLIER ASKING FOR EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDS TO CONTINUE THE SECURITY MEASURES.

THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, ACTING WITH UNUSUAL SPEED, APPROVED AN AMENDMENT ALONG THOSE LINES AND SENT IT TO THE SENATE FLOOR.

THE BILL WOULD MAKE \$400,000 AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY FOR ADDED SECRET SERVICE COSTS AND WOULD INCREASE THE SERVICE'S BUDGET FROM \$19.3 MILLION TO \$20.8 MILLION.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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A History of Tragedy



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 The Kennedy family has been sorely afflicted by violence in the past 25 years. Shown here are, left to right, top to bottom: Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., killed on a combat mission during World War II; Sister Kathleen, widow of the Marquis of Hartington, killed in a 1948 plane crash; Sister Rosemary, mentally retarded from birth; Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., paralyzed from strokes since 1961; President John F. Kennedy, assassinated in 1963; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, nearly killed in a 1964 plane crash; George Skakel, Ethel Kennedy's brother, killed in a 1966 plane crash, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, assassinated yesterday.



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 NOT RECORDED

JUN 10 1968

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First With Reluctance, Then Gusto ...

Kennedy Had Picked Up

Mantle of Leadership

Robert Francis Kennedy died while trying to pick up the torch his older brother, John, dropped when he was murdered in Dallas 4½ years ago.

He had, first with apparent reluctance and then with the gusto that typified the Kennedy clan, taken the mantle of leadership that came hand-in-hand with tragedy to the brood of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

He followed both of his older brothers — Joe Jr. and John — to violent deaths, Joe in a World War II plane crash and the late President in Dallas. It was his duty, in the Kennedy scheme of things, to pick up where they left off.

Sen. Kennedy would have been 43 years old on Nov. 20, the same age of his brother when he was elected President. Bobby, a tough and wily campaign manager for his brother, played a key role in that election and only two nights ago — at his California victory celebration — said he now realized just how valuable campaign aides were.

Despite much critical comment about the Kennedy's and their supposed "divine right" to the Presidency, the Senator, in the 2½ months as a Presidential candidate, made it clear he did not see the nation's highest office as inevitably his, or his younger brother Ted's. Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D., Mass.) is the youngest and only survivor of the four Kennedy sons.

During his campaign, Bobby

repeated over and over again that he believed the Presidency should not be a matter of succession, but should be won by hard work and sacrifice.

One of his hardest blows came only 10 days ago when, in the Oregon primary, he suffered the first defeat in the Kennedy clan's 22-year skein of election campaigns.

At his death, Robert Kennedy had been in public life for a decade and a half, gaining early recognition as a racket-busting chief counsel of the Senate's Select Committee on Labor and Management practices.

His feud — some called it a vendetta — with Teamsters Chief James R. Hoffa was one of the most celebrated in the history of the American labor movement.

CRITICISM

The youthful Kennedy was often criticized by other lawyers for his often flimsy cross-examinations while he was serving as chief counsel of the McClellan committee formed in 1957 to investigate alleged improper activities in the labor or management field.

Hoffa, his prime target, often gave the young attorney a rough time from the witness stand and Hoffa's lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, one of the nation's toughest criminal lawyers, "tore him up."

Impartial observers sharply criticized Sen. Kennedy for abusing the constitutional rights of witnesses. Robert himself admitted in his book, "The Enemy Within," that, "I do not know of any witness whose reputation was besmirched by our committee. An examination of some 14 million words of testimony shows no instance where the regular staff presented a case that was not fully and factually established and documented."

Significantly, he earlier had worked with the McClellan Committee's predecessor — the Joseph P. McCarthy committee. This was just after he successfully managed John Kennedy's first Senate campaign in 1952.

He said he took the job because he felt there was a "good deal that needed to be done" to expose communists in the United States.

Altho he got along well with the controversial communist-hunting Senator, Bobby Kennedy left the McCarthy committee when Roy Cohn, the panel's chief counsel and Sen. McCarthy's confidant, took over control of the committee staff.

Bobby Kennedy warned as he left that the committee was "headed for disaster." He then served briefly with the Hoover Commission on Government Re-organization.

Even the Williams and Hoffa were tough on him during later Congressional hearings, Bobby Kennedy was the ultimate victor when Hoffa was finally convicted largely as a result of evidence

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JUN 6 1968

Date

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29 JUN 10 1968

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hence built up by the Kennedy-run Justice Department.

Bobby Kennedy's appointment as Attorney General after his brother's election in 1960 brought another shower of criticism. President Kennedy, however, passed off the attacks by saying, "I can't see that it's wrong to give him a little legal experience before he goes out to practice law."

As Attorney General, he was to become his brother's most valued adviser. Next to the President himself, Bobby was possibly the most powerful man in government.

It was only recently, in Oregon, that he accepted part of the blame for the advice that led his brother to give the orders for what turned into the Bay of Pigs Fiasco in Cuba during 1961.

MISSILE CRISIS

He was also one of the dozen or so key men advising the President in the critical moments leading up to the Cuban missile crisis.

But more than anything, before his presidential campaign and his murder, Americans probably remembered Sen. Kennedy as the man beside Mrs. John F. Kennedy during those long and fateful days in November, 1963.

In all her public appearances, from the time the body of the President arrived at Andrews Air Force Base to when Jacqueline Kennedy lit the Eternal Torch at Arlington Cemetery, Bobby did not leave her side.

Since then, the Presidential widow and the Senator have become even closer and she, along with his wife, Ethel, and brother, Ted, were at his side when he died.

Robert Francis Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1925. He was a sophomore at Harvard when his brother, Joe, was killed in the war. Going to Washington, he pleaded with Navy Secretary James Forrestal and received his personal permission of transfer from Naval ROTC to duty on the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

After an undistinguished and short navy career, he returned to Harvard where, at a wiry 150 pounds, he played end on the varsity football team.

HAD TO BE TOUGH

As the "little brother" to Joe and John — Teddy was several years younger — Bobby had learned early to be tough.

Like his brother John, he was highly athletic and insisted that everyone about him keep in top physical shape. He was an expert boatsman — tho not as good as Teddy — and excelled at touch football, the Kennedy clan's family sport.

After Harvard, Kennedy went to the University of Virginia Law School where he graduated 56th in a class of 126. Frederick D. G. Ribble, dean of the school, remarked of Kennedy: "I have the feeling that if he had been as much interested in high grades as in public affairs he would have been a very high ranking student."

After law school, his first job was with the Justice Department's criminal division where co-workers described him as "bright, but not brilliant."

In 1964, he ran for the Senate in his adopted state of New York and defeated popular Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating by 800,000 votes. His election marked the first time three brothers had ever served in the U.S. Senate.

Robert Kennedy never really fit into the Senate, where his brother, Ted, was rapidly becoming an established member of the inner club. He spurned the role of the quiet freshman, and frequently spoke out on the subjects that meant so much to him — the war and the crises of the nation's poor.

MINORITY FOLLOWING

His strong advocacy of welfare programs won him the adoration — and primary votes — of poor whites, Negroes, Indians and other minorities. They in fact, had just helped to hand him a booming victory in California's key primary. Moment's before he was shot, he was declared victor and said "on to the White House."

This concern for the oppressed, coupled with his vigorous support of tough gun control legislation, came together rather ago when Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated by a sniper.

Casting aside politics and harking back to the death of his own brother, Robert Kennedy said Dr. King's death created a "time of shame and sorrow."



Bobby Kennedy Jr., 14, on the grounds of the family's McLean estate, with Rev. Richard M. Sorley of Georgetown University.

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LBJ NAMES COMMISSION TO SEEK CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

'Let Us, for God's Sake, Live Under the Law'

President Johnson, calling this "a time of tragedy and loss," today declared a day of mourning Sunday for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The Johnsons led the capital and the nation in extending deepest sympathy to the slain senator's wife and family. He called for flags to be flown at half staff.

The President made the announcement in a moving statement early today after learning of the Senator's death. Last night he went on nationwide radio and television to deplore the violent attack. He named a special commission to investigate the tragedy and report on the causes for violence of the sort which struck down Sen. Kennedy.

"Let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law," the President said.

In his 7½ minute address last night, the President said:

"My fellow citizens, we cannot, we just must not, tolerate the sway of violent men among us. We must not permit men who are filled with hatred, and careless of innocent lives, to dominate our streets and fill our homes with fear.

"We cannot sanction the appeal to violence, no matter what its cause and no matter what the grievance from which it sprang. . . .

"a great nation can guarantee freedom for its people and the hope of progressive change only under the rule of law. So let us, for God's sake, resolve to live under the law."

To head the special commission, the President chose Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, President Emeritus of Johns Hopkins University and brother of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Other members are Archbishop Terence Cooke of New York; Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago lawyer who was the on Warren Commission; Patricia Harris, former Ambassador to Luxembourg; Eric Hoffer, the West Coast longshoreman-philosopher; Sens. Philip A. Hart, (D., Mich.), and Roman Hruska, (R., Neb.); Reps. Hale Boggs, (D., La), and William M. McCulloch, (R., O.HIO.) and A. Leon Higginbotham Jr., U.S. District Judge for Eastern Pennsylvania and a Negro.

The President said it would be self-deceptive to ignore the connection between lawlessness and hatred in general and the shooting of Sen. Kennedy. Then he added:

"It would be just as wrong, just as self-deceptive, to conclude from this act that our country is sick, that it has lost its sense of balance, its sense of direction and common decency.

"Two hundred million Americans did not strike Robert Kennedy last night any more than they struck John F. Kennedy in 1963 or Martin Luther King in April of this year.

PERIL FOR THE BEST

"But those awful events give us ample warning that in a climate of extremism, of disrespect for law, of contempt for the rights of others, violence may bring down the very best among us. A nation that tolerates violence in any form cannot expect to be able to confine it to just minor outbursts."

Mr. Johnson said the commission "will look into the causes, the occurrence and the control of physical violence across this nation, from assassination that is motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and by insanity, to violence in our cities' streets and even in our homes."

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey joined the First Family, today issuing a statement which said:

"Mrs. Humphrey and I feel a sense of profound personal loss. We have all lost a great American — a man of deep concern, compassion, and personal commitment."

The Washington Post

Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington)

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Sun (Baltimore)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Date

JUN 6 1968

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Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
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Photo by Harry Benson, London Daily Express

Ethel Kennedy pleads with bystanders to move back and give breathing space to her husband as he lies on floor of hotel kitchen corridor after being shot.

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 6 1968

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